

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Edward Campbell Farmstead Survey Number: F-8-23

Project: Monocacy Boulevard Industrial Park Agency: F/COE

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Edward Campbell Farmstead consists of a main dwelling and a full range of agricultural outbuildings. The construction dates range from the early nineteenth century to the 1930s. The two story, log dwelling reflects two primary construction periods: 1821/1834 and 1845/1860, with clapboard, board and batten and stucco as the exterior siding materials. Associated with the L-shaped dwelling are two barn complexes: one dating from the nineteenth century including a bank barn, silo, wagonshed/corncrib and icehouse and dairy. The second complex reflects the conversion to dairy farming with a concrete block barn, milk house, silo and shed. The consultant adequately demonstrated that the farmstead is "associated with important patterns of agricultural history in Frederick County." Architectural significance is derived from methods of construction in the principal dwelling and the timber framing of the bank barn. The Trust concurred that the complex was eligible under Criteria A and C.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Report FR 147 Architectural Evaluation fo the Farmstead on Rosenstock North Farm,

Prepared by: Goodwin and Associates/Kate Kuranda

Lauren Bowlin

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

10/99

Date

2/29/02

NR program concurrence: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable

[Signature]

Reviewer, NR program

2/29/02

Date

Good

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT**

**I. Geographic Region:**

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)  
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)  
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)  
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

**II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:**

- ☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.  
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.  
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.  
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.  
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.  
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900  
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600  
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750  
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815  
☒ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870  
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930  
☒ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present  
☐ Unknown Period ( ☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

**III. Prehistoric Period Themes:**

- ☐ Subsistence  
☐ Settlement  
☐ Political  
☐ Demographic  
☐ Religion  
☐ Technology  
☐ Environmental Adaptation

**IV. Historic Period Themes:**

- ☒ Agriculture  
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning  
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)  
☐ Government/Law  
☐ Military  
☐ Religion  
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural  
☐ Transportation

**V. Resource Type:**

Category: buildings  
 Historic Environment: rural  
 Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic/single residence/agricultural/barns dairy, silo, ice house

Known Design Source: \_\_\_\_\_

MHT No. F-8-23  
Edward Campbell Farmstead  
1820-1940  
Frederick, Maryland  
Private

## **CAPSULE SUMMARY**

The Edward Campbell Farmstead contains a principal dwelling and a full complement of agricultural outbuildings that retain a high degree of integrity. The principal dwelling is a log and stone building. Outbuildings include a nineteenth-century bank barn complex with animal pen; a silo; a hay barracks; a wagon shed/corncrib; an icehouse; two dairies; a twentieth-century dairy barn, milk parlor, and silo; and, modern poultry and animal pens. In addition, archeological remains of additional farm outbuildings have been identified on the property.

The Edward Campbell Farmstead possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The farmstead is associated with important patterns of agricultural history in Frederick County from the early nineteenth century through the mid twentieth century (Criterion A). The specialized buildings reflect the significant aspects of farming in Frederick County, specifically wheat farming and livestock during the nineteenth century and dairy farming in the twentieth century.

The buildings located on the farmstead embody the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction (Criterion C). The main house illustrates the evolution of an eighteenth-century house form (i.e., a hall-parlor with detached kitchen) into a Maryland Piedmont house. The oldest section of the house also illustrates log construction, a prevalent type of construction during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Frederick County.

Support buildings include an icehouse, dairy, and the archeological remains of the blacksmith shop and smokehouse. The agricultural buildings are centered on the bank barn that was a common local barn type constructed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The mid-nineteenth-century barn features an unusual heavy timber framing system. The original stone animal pen, now a loafing shed, and the combined corn crib and wagon shed reflected the function and technology common to a nineteenth-century farm. The twentieth-century buildings are represented by the hay barracks and a dairy barn, which were built following the sanitation standards for the design of dairy barns of that era.

Edward Campbell Farmstead

F-8-23

Gas House Pike, Frederick, Maryland

Katherine Grandine and Brian Clevon, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

May 2000

### **Addendum**

This addendum to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for the Edward Campbell Farmstead (F-8-23) presents additional documentation on the bank barn, horse barn (previously documented as a hay barracks or hay barn), and wagon shed/corncrib. The addendum was prepared in partial fulfillment of the Memorandum of Agreement among Riverside Investment Group, LLC., the Maryland Historical Trust, and the City of Frederick. This addendum was a stipulation of that agreement designed to mitigate the effects of redeveloping the complex. The bank barn, horse barn, wagon shed/corncrib, silo, and dairy will be demolished as part of the site's development.

## **Section 7**

### **Bank Barn**

The two-level, rectangular, multi-purpose barn is the primary building in the farmyard. Livestock was housed on the lower level. The upper level was used for grain processing and storage. The barn roof ridge is oriented on an east-west axis. The south elevation provides access to animal stalls on the lower level while the north elevation is ramped to provide access to the hay mow. The barn is an example of the extended standard Pennsylvania barn type with enclosed forebay, or cantilevered upper level, on the south elevation and a rear outshed, or projecting wing, on one side of the ramped (north) elevation (Ensminger 1992:95-101). The outshed is contained under a continuous extension of the main roof and houses a granary and threshing machine area.

The barn is two bays deep and six bays long, and measures 85'-6" by 46'-4". The outshed projection measures 12'-0" wide. An earthen ramp rises along the north elevation and provides direct access into the upper threshing floor. A large four-panel, sliding-track wood door is centered at the head of the ramp on the north elevation. A wood-frame outshed is situated west of the central doors. The outshed, or threshing machine shed, is supported on a separate stone foundation and is clad with vertical wood boards. The cantilevered forebay extends across the south elevation and overlooks a large livestock yard. The main barn has a coursed limestone foundation lower stall level that supports a heavy timber frame on the upper story. The barn's original sheathing has been replaced with vertical wood boards nailed to the frame with wire nails. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The western portion of the barn roof sheathing is missing. Two rows of rectangular wood-framed louvered vents punctuate the north and south elevations of the barn. Louvered vents are found also on the upper gable ends of the barn.

The bank barn has been dated to 1854 based on a sale advertisement published in *The Examiner* on 15 February 1860. The building is described as "...a barn built in 1854, 85 by 46 feet, with a double threshing floor and a threshing machine shed and granary under a continuation of the roof,

which is covered with cypress shingles, stalls in the basement for 18 horses and 16 cows.” The overall dimensions of the extant barn match the 1860 dimensions. The roof sheathing was replaced with corrugated metal during the mid-twentieth century.

Coursed limestone foundation walls measuring two feet thick form the stall level of the barn. Numerous door and window openings punctuate the south wall. These openings provide ventilation and access to the barnyard and adjoining loafing shed. Three large openings are spaced across the ground level; the doorways are spanned by tubular metal gates. Narrow six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-frame windows are located between the door bays. The west and east ends of the stall level also feature window openings. Two openings located near the east end of the north wall were infilled, probably during the construction of the silo, ca. 1925. A door leads from the stall level to the lowest level of the silo. The interior of the lower level of the barn is divided into livestock stalls. A small milking parlor occupies the western end of the barn. Metal tubing is used to divide the space into stalls.

According to the 1860 sale advertisement, the lower level of the barn originally contained 18 horse stalls, 16 cow stalls, and two feeding rooms (*The Examiner* 15 February 1860). The sale of personal property contained in *The Examiner* on 29 February 1860 detailed the livestock on the farm as follows:

- 16 horses: 8 head of superior work horses, 3 valuable brood mares, 1 very valuable family mare, 1 large mule, 1 yearling black hawk colt, 1 yearling filly, 1 two-year old filly
- 21 cattle: 11 milch cows, 2 heifers, 5 calves, 1 young steer, 1 young Devon bull, 1 three-year old Devon bull
- 50 pigs: 29 large shoats, 4 brood sows, 17 small shoats and pigs
- 30 sheep: 23 very fine Cotswold sheep, 7 lambs.

It is unlikely that all the animals documented in the inventory were housed in the lower level of the barn. A real estate sale notice for the property from 15 February 1860 listed two cowsheds; no other outbuildings were listed for livestock.

The stall area was modernized during the early-twentieth century. A dairy milking parlor was installed in the west end ca. 1925. The tongue and groove ceiling in the lower level probably was added during this time to conform to sanitation regulations.

Two summer beams span the length of the barn. These support members are tied into the east and west stone walls on the stall level. Each summer beam comprises two pieces that are spliced together and held by a square wood block key. Wood sills rest on top of the stone foundation walls of the east and west ends and sections of the south stone wall. The beams that support the forebay are keyed to the north wall.

The projecting forebay is a distinguishing characteristic of the bank barn and serves to protect the animals during bad weather. The forebay is supported by large hewn timbers and stone wing walls. The forebay beams are cantilevered approximately six feet over the stone wall of the stable level stone wing walls are a common feature in bank barns found in southeastern Pennsylvania. Large, vertical-board double-doors are centered on the forebay wall. When open, these doors provide a draft during the winnowing stage of wheat threshing, as well as a way to drop hay to the barnyard animals below.

The framing system of the upper level of the barn is two-tiered. The heaviest framing timbers are used in the five principal interior and gable-end bents. These bents are tied to a plate. The outer walls are tied to the main bents by lighter horizontal framing members. The framing members are hand hewn and joined with mortise-and-tenon joints. The gable-end bents and the bents flanking the threshing floor employ the same design, while the middle bent has a different configuration. Each principal bent is composed of three vertical posts: the end posts and one middle post. Large, horizontal cross beams are mortised into the vertical posts. The end posts support a roof plate. The bent is completed by a continuous tie beam that spans the bent and is mortised over the roof plate. Diagonal bracing also is used to provide additional support for the end posts. The bents on either side of the threshing floor are further strengthened by mortised beams tying these bents to the middle bent.

The middle bent originally featured two interior posts; one post has been removed. These posts were placed approximately 1'-6" off center. The interior posts support a continuous cross beam that extends from the south end post to an upright post in the outer wall on the north elevation. Separate upright framing members tie the cross beam to the tie beam using mortise-and-tenon joinery.

The gable-end bents utilize lighter cross beams that are mortised into the upright posts. These cross beams act as nailing rails. Single upright posts carry the roof plates between the primary interior bents on either side of the threshing floor and the gable ends of the barn.

The joints of the bents on either side of the threshing floor are the most complex in the framing system. The end post and the roof plate are tied together with a mortise-and-tenon joint, and the tie beam rests on top of the roof plate. The tie beam is connected to the roof plate with a 2-inch collar that features a step-lapped joint.

Canted queen posts extend from the tie beams to the roof purlins. They are reinforced with angled struts. The rafters are pegged at the ridge using a tongue-and-fork joint. The rafters are lapped at the purlin, and then continue to the wall plate, which is supported by the outer posts. At the outer wall, the rafters are lapped to form a shallow eave. The rafters over the projecting granary bay are lapped at the outer wall plate and continue to the outer wall of the granary. The rafters are hand hewn and notched over the purlins and plates; the nailers between the rafters are circular sawn and nailed with wire nails.

It appears that the outer posts on the north exterior wall and the north end posts of the bents are mortised into the forebay beams supporting the floor. The south end posts of the bents framing the threshing floor are mortised into a sill that is supported by forebay beams. These beams, in turn,

rest on a sill laid on top of the stone wall on the south elevation. The upright posts on the gable-end bents also are mortised into the sill. The outer posts of the south exterior wall of the barn are mortised into the forcebay beams. Short cross beams connect the outer posts in the exterior walls with the end posts of the interior bents by simple mortise-and-tenon joints.

The floor is supported on the forebay beams and is composed of two layers of wood boards. Each floor measures 1-1/2" thick. The tongue-and-groove boards are approximately 14 to 16 inches wide. Both layers of flooring are laid parallel to the length of the barn.

The original exterior siding has been replaced with vertical boards measuring approximately 12 inches wide and are nailed with machine-made nails. Wider board siding, measuring approximately 16 inches wide, is located in the upper west gable end and may be original.

The granary on the north elevation is supported by a separate stone foundation on three sides and abuts the main barn. Wood sills rest on top of the stone walls. The area under the granary is unfinished and may have been used as a stall for livestock or for additional storage. There was no evidence of access between this area and the lower level of the barn. The lower 2 feet of the granary's foundation wall exhibit different stone and masonry techniques from the upper 3 feet of the wall. This may indicate that the granary was added to the barn sometime between 1854 and 1860. The 1860 real estate sale notice for the property documented the granary as a feature of the barn (*The Examiner* 15 February 1860). Both the exterior and interior of the granary are sheathed with close-fitting wide vertical boards using cut nails. The interior walls of the granary are sloped slightly inward so that the base of the walls is thicker than the upper section. This design was adopted to discourage rodents. These sloped walls feature horizontal boards with the joints seated into thin metal strips. The south wall of the granary provides access to large wood grain bins that were constructed of close-fitting horizontal boards. Cut nails were found in the framing beams, while wire nails were located in newer siding.

### Horse Barn

Originally documented as a hay barracks, this building is best classified as a horse barn. According to Frederick County tax assessment records (1923-1927), this building was constructed ca. 1925 as a horse barn valued at \$400. The horse barn is a two-level, rectangular bank barn with horse stalls on the lower level and open hay storage on the upper level.

The building rests on a limestone foundation laid in wide courses. Access to the lower level of the barn is provided along the south elevation. A small projecting shed roof extends across the lower level. The interior of the lower level features an open plan, divided between stalls and open storage. The interior floor is concrete.

A two-panel, sliding-track, wood door is centered on the ramped north elevation. The doors provide access to the hayloft; the foundation wall rises to a height equivalent to the rear of a hay wagon. The interior framing of the hayloft area features circular-sawn timbers. The wood floor of the hayloft is supported by log joists. The frame comprises four bents, one at each gable end and two in the interior

of the building. Each bent consists of two end posts tied by a cross beam. The roof plate rests on top of the cross beams. Upbraces extend from the end post to the cross beam. The north and south sides of the building contain one post between the interior bents and the gable ends. Downbracing supports these additional posts. The exterior north and south walls contain two nailing rails. Three nailing rails are located at the gable-end walls. The gable-end bents feature additional center posts to provide added support to the cross beam.

The gable roof employs a common rafter system, featuring pegged rafters at the ridgeline. The rafter ends rest on the roof plate. A suspended metal track is attached to the ridgepole for moving hay inside the barn. The hayloft is ventilated by the double doors at the ramped entry and by an opening at upper east gable end; no other openings exist.

### Wagon Shed/Corncrib

The wagon shed/corncrib dates to ca. 1855. This building is noted in the 1860 real estate advertisement for the complex (*The Examiner*, 15 February 1860) as "carriage house, corn cribs, which will contain 1000 barrels." The following vehicles were detailed in the sale of personal property that appeared in *The Examiner* on 29 February 1860: two four-horse narrow-tread wagons, two wagon bodies, one lime and stone bed, one-horse family carriage, one one-horse spring wagon, and one one-horse family sleigh.

The wagon shed/corncrib is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roof building supported on large stone piers. The building's plan contains an open center aisle flanked by corncribs. The north end of the wagon shed is enclosed by doors.

The stone work on the piers is similar to the stone work found on the bank barn foundation walls. Wood sills, placed on top of the stone piers, support the framing for the corncribs. Access to the corncribs is provided by stone steps on the south and north elevations. Single, hinged, vertical-wood doors are located at each end. The exterior siding features circular-sawn wood boards attached to the framing with wire nails; the original sheathing is no longer intact. The gable roof has been resheathed with asbestos shingles.

The framing members of the wagon shed/corncrib employ hand-hewn timbers using cut nails. Five H-bents span the central aisle. These bents are mortised into the inner sill of each corncrib. These H-bent members support the roof plates. The cross beam in each bent is mortised into the end posts and is supported by upbracing.

The outer posts on the exterior walls of each crib are mortised into the outer sills. The outer posts support the roof plate on which the rafter ends rest. Cross beams are mortised between the end posts of the H bents and the outer posts. The walls of the corncribs contain two nailing rails. The corncribs are enclosed by equally-spaced vertical boards. The slats allow air circulation to dry the corn. Small openings are located on the east elevation to allow access to corn in the middle of the cribs. The openings near the roofline were used to fill the corncrib, while the openings near the base of the building allowed the removal of corn.



The rafters are pegged at the roof ridge. The rafters are lapped at the plate, then continue across the corncribs to the outer walls.

A twentieth-century, one-story addition is appended to the building's west elevation. The addition was built using pole barn construction techniques and employs circular-sawn lumber and wire nails. Vertical board siding was used to sheathe the exterior; horizontal boards were nailed to the original outer side of the west corncrib.

## Addendum

### Section 8

The bank barn and wagon shed/corncrib located on the Campbell Farmstead were constructed during the 1850s under the ownership of John Noonan. Noonan initially acquired the 300-acre property in 1845 and expanded the farm through the acquisition of an additional 52 acres three years later. The 1850 U.S. Census listed John Noonan as a 55-year old farmer, who was born in Ireland. He resided on the farmstead with his wife Catherine, age 48, and four sons: Joseph J., age 13; Edward, age 11; Robert, age 9; and, Francis, age 7. In 1850, Noonan's real estate was valued at \$23,000 and comprised 327 improved acres and 25 unimproved acres. The census listed him as owning six slaves: three males aged 38, 11, and 9, and three females, aged 35, 15, and 6. Three slaves were recorded as black and three were recorded as mulatto. His livestock holdings were valued at \$2,000 and included 6 horses, 8 milk cows, 7 other cattle, and 60 swine. Crops included 1,000 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of rye, 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, and 200 bushels of potatoes. Farm production also included 550 pounds of butter, 43 tons of hay, and 16 bushels of clover seed (Hitselberger and Dern 1978).

The 1850 agricultural census recorded Noonan as owning one of the largest farms in the New Market enumeration district. Two thousand seven (2,007) farms were located in Frederick County. The New Market district, one of twelve districts, accounted for 266 of these farms, and contained the highest number of acres in production. The cash value of these farms ranked sixth in the county. The overwhelming majority of farmers, approximately eighty per cent (n=212), were recorded with under 200 improved acres. Of this total, 52 per cent (n=111) farmed under 100 improved acres. Thirty-five (13 per cent) farmers were recorded with between 200 and 299 improved acres. Eleven farms had between 300 and 399 improved acres. Only eight farmers held landholdings over 400 improved acres (Hitselberger and Dern 1978).

Noonan's farm, valued at \$23,000, was the highest value of any farm in the New Market enumeration district. Seventy-five per cent (n=199) of the farms in the New Market enumeration district were valued under \$5,000. Of those, 103 farms were valued under \$2,000, while the remainder (n=96) were valued between \$2,000 and \$4,999. Fifty-one farms (19 per cent) were valued between \$5,000 and \$9,999. Thirteen farms (5 per cent) were valued between \$10,000 and \$15,999. Of the remaining three farms, one was valued at \$19,000 and two were valued at \$20,000 or above. The three farms with the greatest values were held by Henry Leighter (\$19,000), Joseph Schell (\$20,000), and John Noonan (\$23,000) (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:530). All three farms originally were part of William Campbell's landholdings. Schell's farm, containing 290 improved acres, was located south of John Noonan's property on land formerly owned by Randolph Campbell. It is currently the location of the Clustered Spires of Frederick Municipal Golf Course. Henry Leighter, who was recorded with no real estate in the general census, rented his farm; this farm probably was located on property inherited by Charles Campbell, then owned by Grafton Hammond, and subsequently Jacob Routzahn.

According to the 1850 agricultural census, the two most prevalent crops were wheat (740,555 bushels) and Indian corn (784,868 bushels). The New Market enumeration district ranked eighth in Frederick County in the production of wheat, accounting for 6.25 per cent (46,340 bushels) of the county's output. The district ranked fifth in the production of Indian corn, producing approximately 10 per cent (78,855 bushels) of the county's output. The New Market enumeration district ranked first in the county in terms of tobacco production, producing over 53 per cent (94,370 pounds) of the county's total output. The agricultural census did not indicate that tobacco was grown as part of Noonan's crops. In terms of livestock, the New Market enumeration district contained the third highest number of milk (milch) cows ( $n=1,037$  or 10.8 per cent of the county's total milch cows); the third highest number of sheep ( $n=1,675$  or 13.3 per cent of the county's total); and, third highest number of swine ( $n=4,918$  or 12.4 per cent of the county's total) (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:502-503). In 1860, Frederick County led the state of Maryland in production of wheat, corn, rye, and butter, and in the number of milk cows (Wesler et al. 1981).

The bank barn, constructed 1854, and wagon shed/corncrib, constructed ca. 1855, reflect the dominance of grain production and livestock in the agricultural economy of Frederick County. The multi-purpose bank barn was built to house livestock on the lower level and grain processing and storage on the upper level. In 1860, the barn was used to stable cows and horses. Ensminger (1992) depicted stall plans in bank barns that also accommodated sheep and swine during this period (*The Examiner* 1860). The double threshing floor and the granary outshed with built-in storage bins reflected the emphasis on grain processing and storage. Two doors centered on the south elevation and located opposite the ramped (north) entry were used as winnowing doors, which allowed for cross breezes to assist the winnowing process (Arthur and Witney 1972). The 1860 personal property public sale advertised one six-horse power thresher and shaker, as well as two self-raking reapers and wheat drills.

The bank barn was the most dominant barn type constructed in Frederick County during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. It was not until the 1930s that the bank barn was supplanted by the modern dairy barn. A review of the Frederick County Historic Site Files housed in the Frederick County Planning Department for the planning zones of Buckeystown, Jefferson, Frederick, New Market, Libertytown, and Middletown Valley identified a sample of 83 bank barns. Based on exterior photographs, the most prevalent barn type in this sample was the standard Pennsylvania barn as defined by Robert Ensminger (1992) and Charles Dornbusch (1956). Review of the site files, however, indicated limited detailed data on barns in Frederick County. Existing information generally is based on exterior documentation of the building with little or no information on plan or framing systems. In many cases, the photographic documentation consists of a single view of the barn, typically either the forebay or the rear ramped entrance. In addition, the inventory illustrates the difficulties in dating barns. For example, exterior materials often were replaced while the structural system may date from an earlier construction period. In the sample of 83 barns examined in the Frederick County Historic Site Files, only 23 barns were dated based on direct physical evidence (i.e., dates found on the buildings) or archival sources (i.e., deeds, informant interviews, and secondary sources). The remaining barns were dated based on exterior visual appearance or types of materials.

The systematic classification of Pennsylvania barns initially was undertaken in 1941 when Charles H. Dornbusch, A.I.A., documented the various types according to county. The results of Dornbusch's initial project, "Summary of Pennsylvania Barn Types" are located at the American Institute of Architects Archives in Washington, D.C. In 1956, his extensive research was published by the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society and entitled *Pennsylvania German Barns* (Dornbusch 1956). Charles Dornbusch's findings resulted in the identification of eleven barn types.

A more recent work that classifies Pennsylvania barn types was written by Robert Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn* (1992). Ensminger's work focused on revising Dornbusch's classification and consolidating his eleven barn types into a classification system comprising three general categories with sub-categories (Ensminger 1992).

Both Ensminger and Dornbusch defined the essential form of the Pennsylvania bank barn as a two-level, rectangular, gabled farm building situated along either a natural slope or an artificial incline. The upper level of the barn is accessed by the bank or ramp. One advantage of building the barn into a hillside is that it allows wagons direct access into the threshing floor area, making it easier to unload wheat or hay into the hay mows. The partially bermed lower level contains stables for housing the animals. The upper level is used for processing and storing hay and grains, making it possible for farm work to be done under a roof. Typically, the central bay serves as the threshing floor and equipment storage, while hay is stored in the hay mows. Hay chutes are conveniently located near these mows for easy delivery to the stables below. Large double doors are aligned with the central threshing floor bay on both the front elevation and rear ramped entry to provide a draft for winnowing, as well as dispensing hay to the barnyard below. The defining feature of the bank barn is the forebay. This cantilevered bay typically projects about six feet over the lower stable area and serves to protect the animals during bad weather. The forebay could be used as a walkway or as extra threshing space and/or grain storage (Ensminger 1992).

The three variants of this basic barn type are documented in the sample of 83 barns in the Frederick County Historic Site Files. These types are the Sweitzer barn, the standard Pennsylvania barn, and the extended Pennsylvania barn (Ensminger 1992:56). The Sweitzer barn was introduced to the southeastern Pennsylvania region when the original German settlers arrived. This barn type is distinguished by its cantilevered forebay. The main gabled-roof slope is continuous over the forebay, giving this barn a pronounced profile where the forebay roof slope is longer than the rear roof slope. Six examples of Sweitzer barns are identified in the barn sample undertaken for this project: F-1-179, F-3-71, F-3-82, F-3-132, F-7-59, and F-8-45. All of these documented barns date before 1850. The barns are characterized by brick or stone construction on three sides. In most cases, the cantilevered forebays are supported by stone end walls, placing them in Ensminger's classification of transition Sweitzer barns (1992:65, 95-101). Only one Sweitzer barn features a stone granary outshed.

The most prevalent barn type documented in the Frederick County sample is the standard Pennsylvania barn. Eighty-seven per cent (n=72) of the 83 barns sampled represent this barn type. These barns are characterized by their timber framing set on stone foundations. This type is similar to the Sweitzer barn with the major difference being the symmetrical roofline. This roofline is

achieved by employing symmetrical interior bents that incorporate the cantilevered forebay within the main framing system. On the exterior, the gable-end walls include the forebay, which is visible only from the stable yard. The forebay can be either open (without supports) or closed (with stone walls for additional forebay support). Of the 83 barns, 23 barns have closed forebays, 21 barns have open forebays; the remaining 24 documented barns could not be classified. In addition, three examples have closed forebays on one end and only one barn has a posted forebay. The date of construction for these barns range from 1800 through 1920.

The extended Pennsylvania barn is represented by the least number of barns in the sample from the Frederick County Historic Site Files. The defining feature of this barn type is that the gabled-roof slope on the rear ramped elevation is longer than the roof slope over the forebay. This profile is the opposite of the Sweitzer bank barn with its longer roof slope over the forebay. Photographs from the Frederick County Historic Site Files illustrate only two examples of (F-1-85, F-1-20) the extended Pennsylvania barn type. Both examples are located south of Frederick City (Planning Zone 1). An accurate number of this barn type in the county is unknown since inventory photographs that depict forebays often do not show ramped elevations. It is not possible to ascertain if outsheds are located on the ramped elevations of many barns.

Applying the typology developed by Ensminger (1992), the bank barn located on the Campbell Farmstead represents an example of the extended Pennsylvania barn due to its rear outshed that creates a lower roof slope along this elevation. The barn uses timber framing construction techniques. The framing system (or bents) is similar, although not identical, to the framing system depicted by Ensminger for this barn classification. Interior photographs for the barns at Pleasant Grove (F-8-46), constructed in 1857, and the Routzahn Home Farm (F-8-30), dated ca. 1855, depict a similar framing system to the Campbell Farmstead barn.

The typology of the wagon shed/corncrib is less defined than the Pennsylvania bank barn. Nineteenth-century archival sources indicate that a combination wagon shed flanked on each side by corncribs was one form for drying Indian corn (Halstead 1881, reprint 1994). The date of ca. 1855 for the wagon shed/corncrib at the Campbell Farmstead is based on the real property sale notice in *The Examiner* (1860).

The Frederick County Historic Site Files document that the combination wagon shed and corncrib represents a common type of outbuilding on most farms in Frederick County. In most cases, the wagon shed/corncrib is symmetrical and the corners of the entrance to the wagon sheds are canted as in the example at the Campbell Farmstead, although rectangular corners are not unknown. Only a few examples include corncribs of unequal size. The corners and the relative widths of the wagon shed openings do not appear to be related to construction date. The largest examples of the wagon shed/corncribs (n=5) are located in the Middletown Valley, where buildings with two wagon openings and three corncribs are located (e.g., F-4-27). In a few cases, the wagon shed was combined with a corncrib on one side and a granary on the other. The two cribs are differentiated by the flush siding applied to the granary end (e.g., F-7-88). The most unusual building is located near New Market, where the wagon shed/corncrib has a segmental-arched pent roof (F-5-105) (Ms. Davis, personal communication 5/2000).

Exact dating of wagon sheds/corncribs is imprecise. Typically, the wagon shed/corncrib is assigned a date range of 1875 to 1900 based on the building typology and construction materials. It is popularly assumed that the combination wagon shed/corncrib reflects the increasing mechanization of farming following the Civil War. Archival evidence, however, indicates that this building type also pre-dates the Civil War. The type continued to be built during the first decades of the twentieth century, based on documented construction dates and informant interviews.

The horse barn, silo, and rusticated, concrete-block dairy at the Campbell Farmstead date from ca. 1925. The construction of these agricultural buildings reflects the increased importance of dairy operations in Frederick County. New sanitation regulations introduced during the early-twentieth century recommended the separation of milk cows from other farm animals. The Frederick County tax assessment records from 1923-1927 provide documentation for the date of the Campbell Farmstead horse barn. The new horse barn provided additional hay storage on the upper level and allowed the bank barn to be used solely for dairy operations. Between 1900 and 1930, the number of horses in Frederick County accounted for between 13 and 18 per cent of livestock. The highest numbers of horses were reported in the 1910 (n=17,130) and 1920 (n=16,514) agricultural census (Wesler et al. 1981).

While the numbers of horses remained relatively constant, the census records reflected a major increase in numbers of milk cows between 1900 and 1930. In 1900, milk cows numbered 21,401 (21.7 per cent of livestock) in Frederick County. In 1920, 31,157 milk cows were reported in the county, accounting for 34.2 per cent of livestock. By 1930, the numbers of milk cows in Frederick County were reported at 20,324 (22.2 per cent of livestock) (Wesler et al. 1981). These figures illustrate a peak in numbers of dairy cows in Frederick County during the 1920s.

The archival and statistical evidence suggests that changes were made to the overall configuration of the Campbell Farmstead during the 1920s. When the horses were moved to a separate barn, the nineteenth-century barn was upgraded to meet dairy standards. Improvements were made to the lower level of the barn, and the milk house and silo were constructed. The west end of the lower level of the bank barn was converted into a milking parlor and metal tubing was installed between stalls. A rusticated concrete block milk house was constructed west of the barn. The use of concrete block in Frederick County was not common before World War I. The inventory of historic sites for Frederick County identified two examples of concrete block for housing ca. 1906. The material became more prevalent in the county after World War I (Ms. Davis, personal communication).

The stone silo located north of the bank barn also probably was constructed during the 1920s. Research into the evolution of the technology of ensilage and the distribution of silos revealed that technology of ensilage was introduced during late nineteenth century and the increase in numbers of silos did not occur until the early twentieth century. The technology of ensilage of green fodder was introduced in the United States in 1873 (Reynolds 1988). Initially, silos were underground pit constructions. The first farmer to construct a silo is documented as Mr. Francis Morris of Oakland Manor, near Ellicott City, Maryland. He constructed two trench pits. Morris published his experiences with silos in 1877 (Reynolds 1988; Carrier 1920). The first experiments with above-ground silos began in the 1880s. The earliest above-ground silos were rectangular and constructed

of wood. In 1882, a survey verified the existence of 91 silos in 16 states; 2 silos were identified in Maryland. A survey of silos conducted in 1916 documented 330,160 silos in the United States; only 100 silos were reported in Maryland. The primary construction materials were wood, followed by concrete. Tile, brick and metal silos also were present in every state (Reynolds 1988). In 1925, the U.S. agricultural census documented 2,022 silos in Maryland, 295 of which were located in Frederick County (Department of Commerce 1925). This evidence supports a later date in the construction of the silo than originally estimated. One other stone silo has been identified in Frederick County. The circular stone silo is located at Maple Farm (F-3-131) and is dated between 1920 and 1930.

## Addendum

### Section 9: Bibliography

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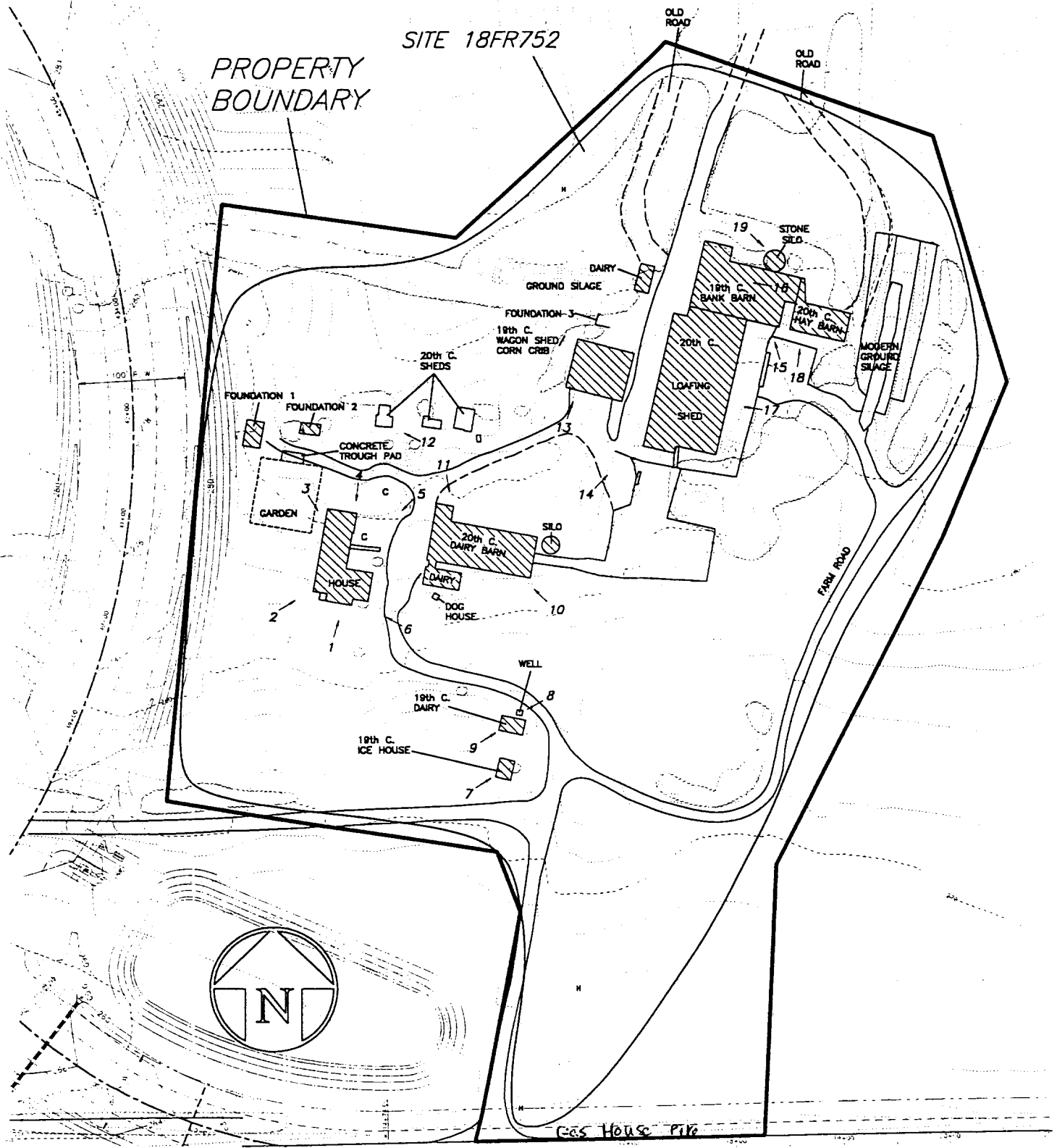
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Wesler, Kit W., Dennis J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button, Robert J. Hurry, Gordon J. Fine, Patricia Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furguson

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 CONTRIBUTING  
 NON-CONTRIBUTING

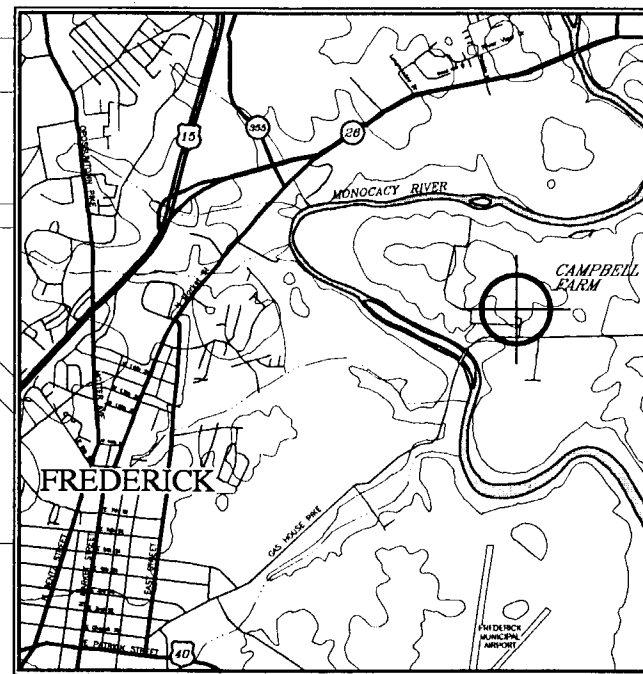
F-8-23

# EDWARD CAMPBELL FARM

## OUTBUILDINGS

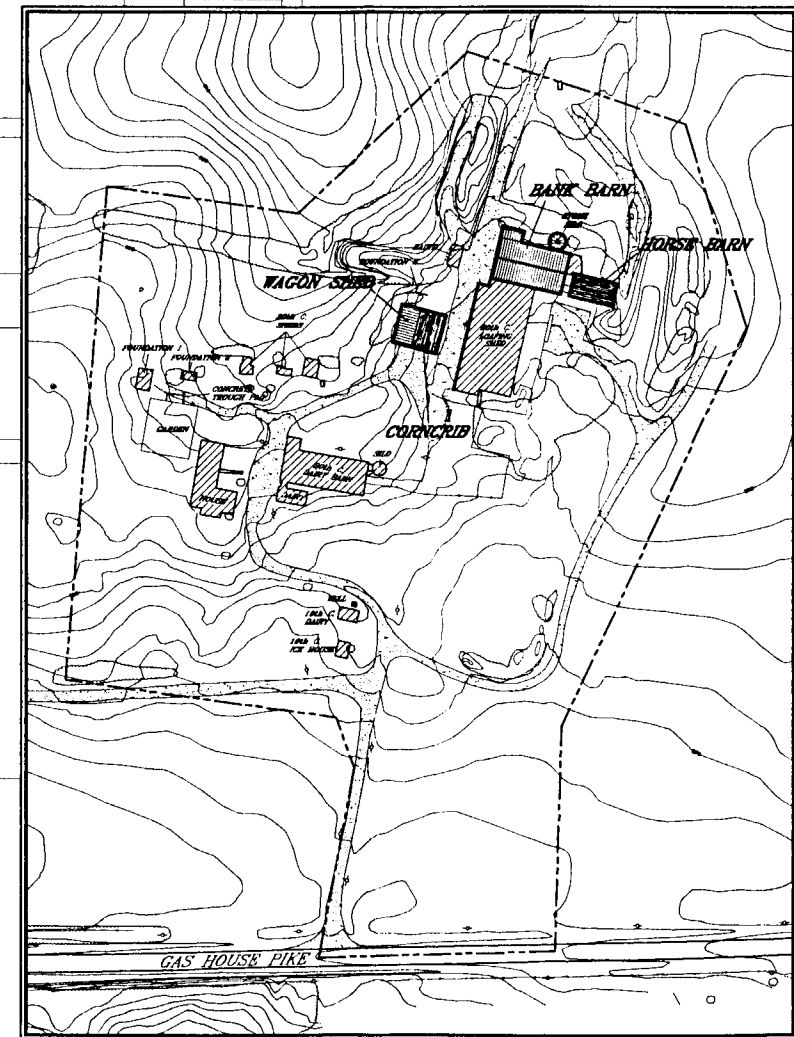
### Frederick, Maryland

The bank barn (1854), the horse barn (ca. 1925), and the wagon shed/corncrib (ca. 1855) located on the Edward Campbell Farmstead (F-8-23) illustrate important aspects of agricultural history in Frederick County. These buildings were associated with animal husbandry and grain farming during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The outbuildings, which were in deteriorated condition prior to their demolition, were documented by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement among Riverside Investment Group, LLC, the Maryland Historical Trust, and the City of Frederick.



AREA MAP

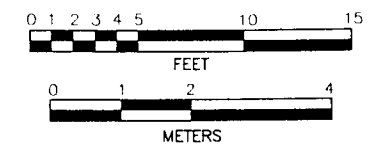
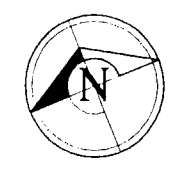
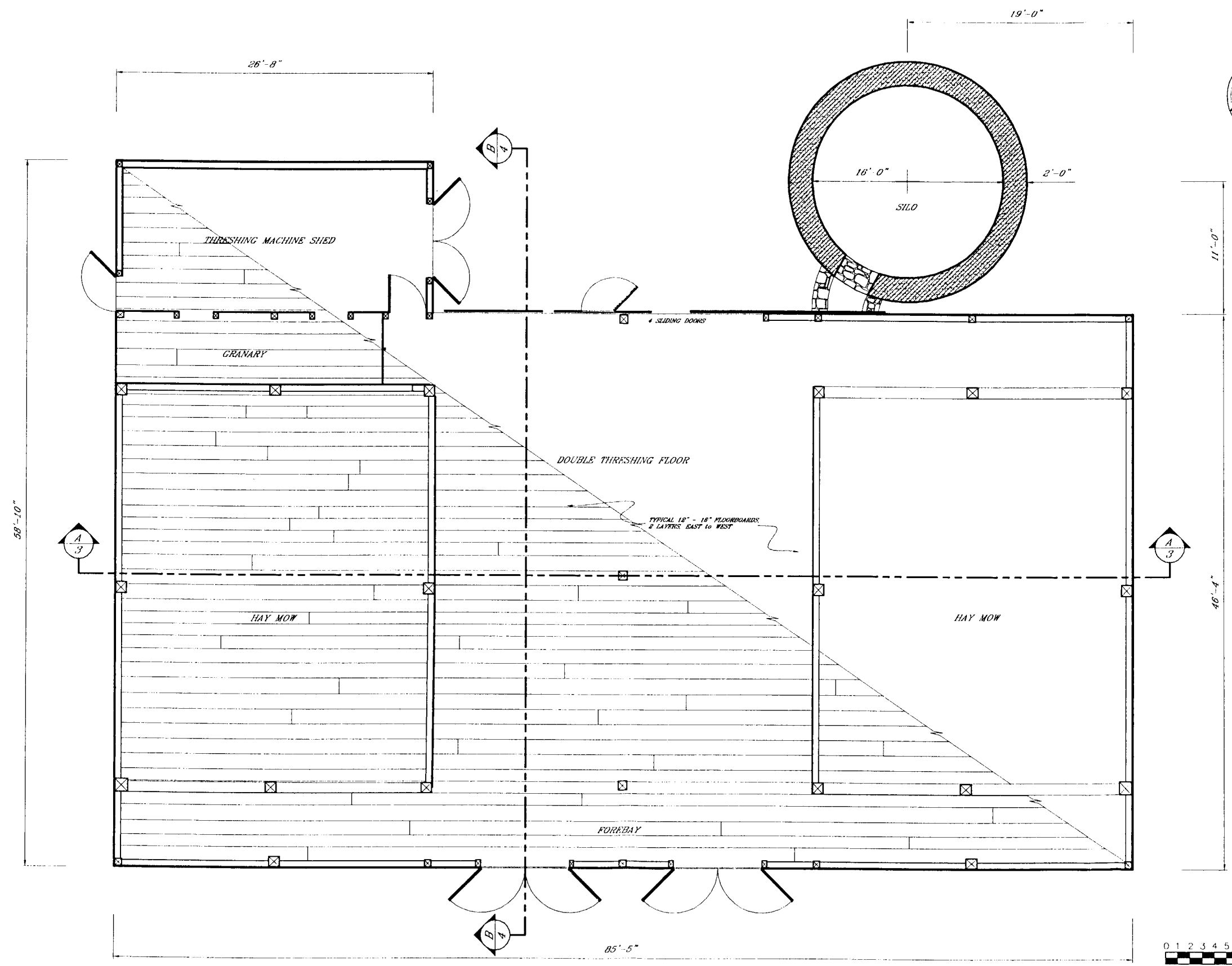
AREA MAP ADAPTED FROM USGS MAP, 7.5 MINUTE SERIES FREDERICK AND WALKERSVILLE, MARYLAND 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLES, 1953 PHOTOREVISED 1985, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND ADC'S STREET MAP BOOK, FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND, 18th EDITION 1998.



SITE PLAN


SITE PLAN ADAPTED FROM A PROPERTY MAP BY HARRIS, SMARIGA & ASSOCIATES, INC., 1999

F-8-23



**MAIN FLOOR PLAN**

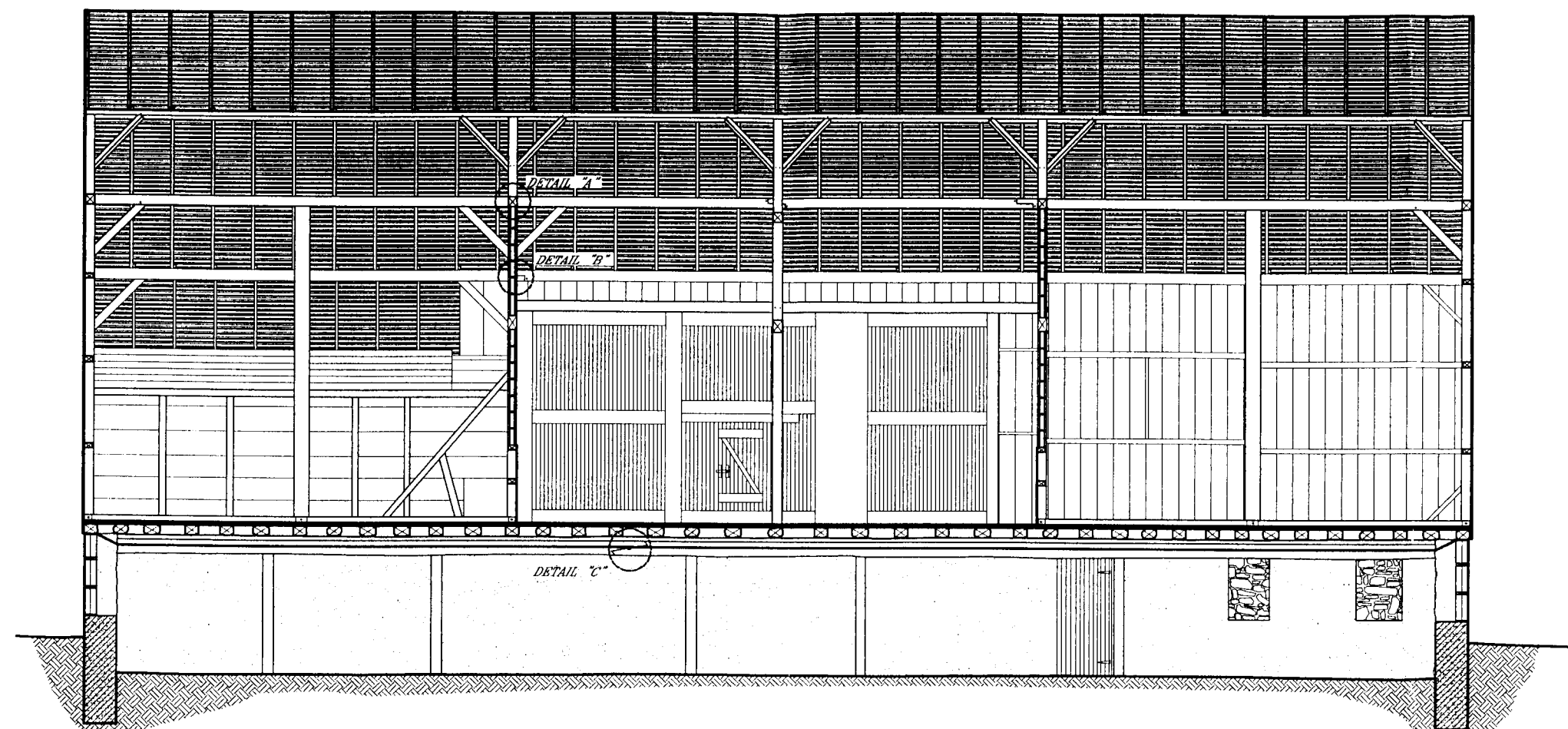
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 R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC. 241 EAST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 100 FREDERICK, MARYLAND	FREDERICK	CAMPBELL FARM BANK BARN 1854	MARYLAND
	DOCUMENTATION PREPARED FOR RIVERSIDE INVESTMENT GROUP, LLC. 38 South Market Street, Suite 200 Frederick, Maryland 21701		

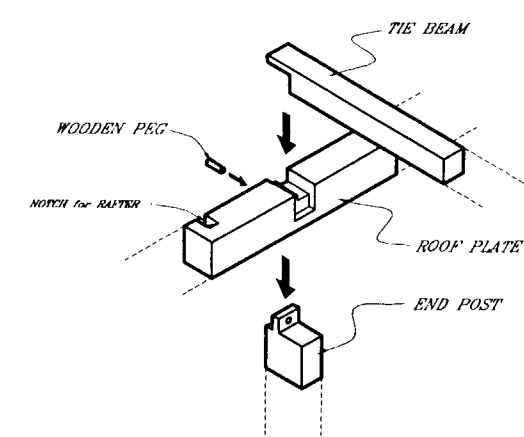
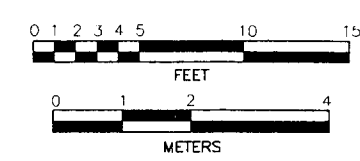
SHEET NO

2 of 5

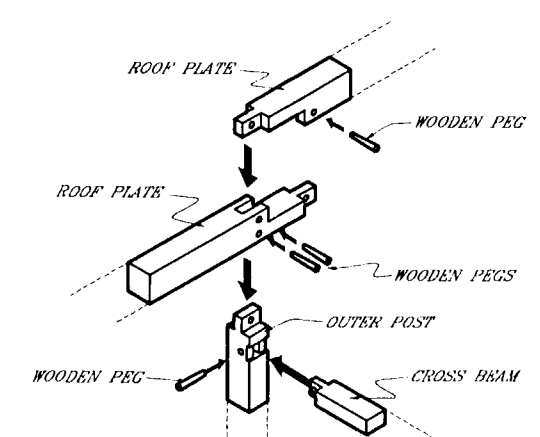
DATE: April 2009  
DRAWN BY: C. Evers, Edgington, Bauman, W. L. W.



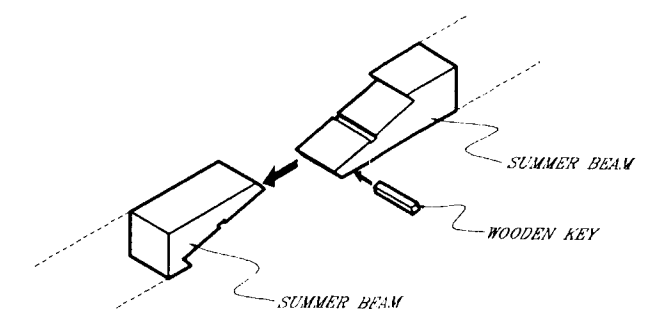
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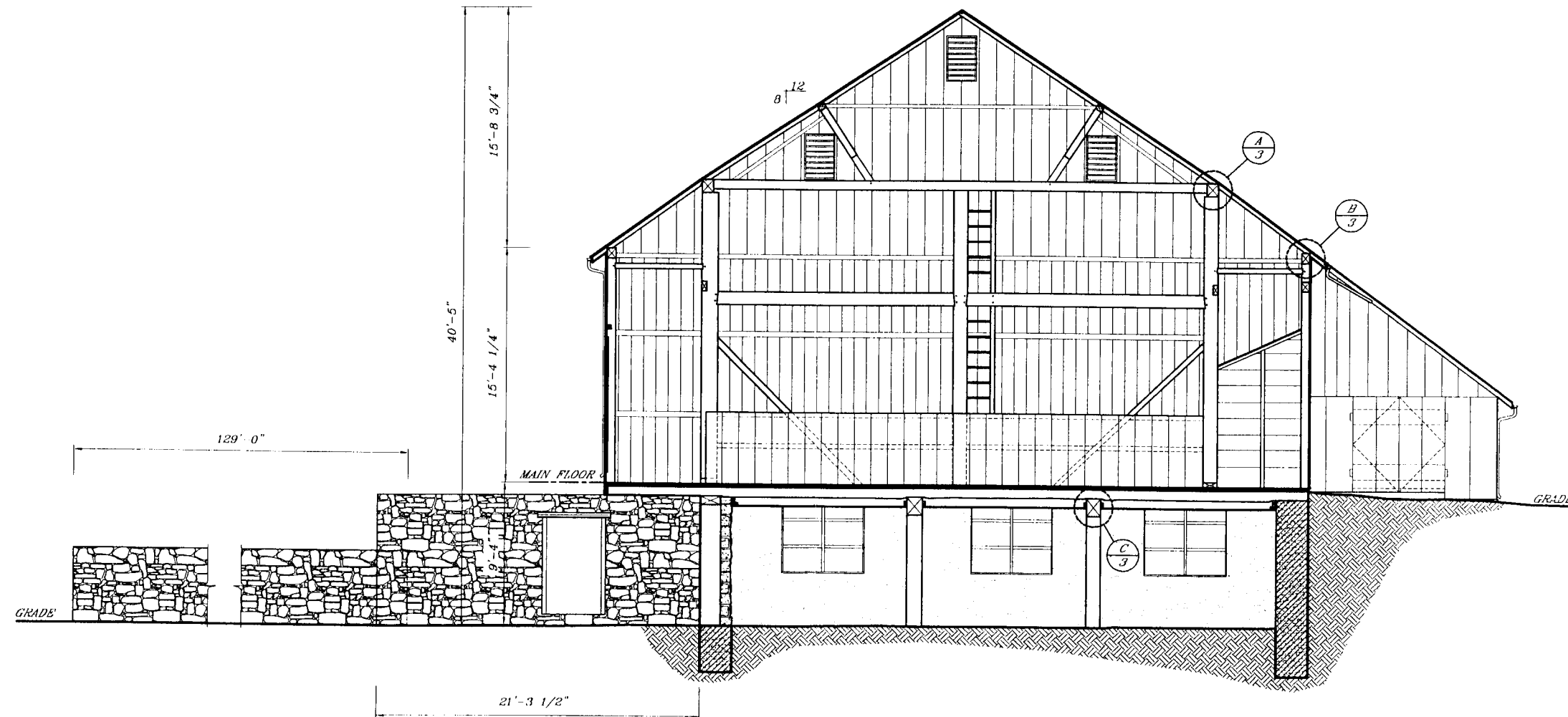


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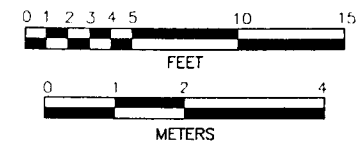
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F-8-23



SECTION B - B

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'0"



R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.  
241 EAST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 100  
FREDERICK, MARYLAND



DATE: April 2000  
BY: Clayton, Edgington, Bauman, Werthen

CAMPBELL FARM

BANK BARN

1854

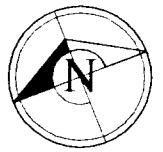
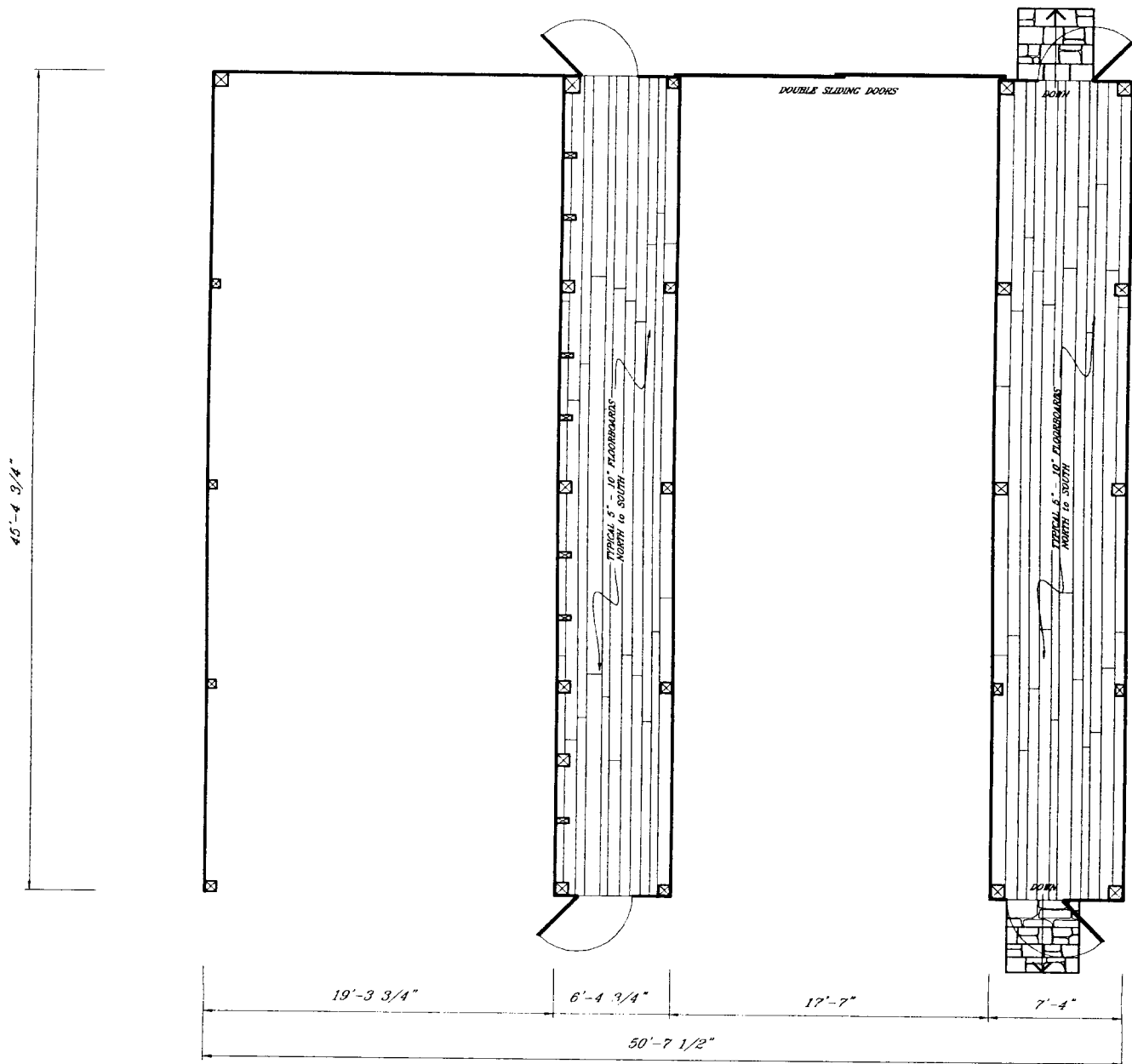
FREDERICK

MARYLAND

DOCUMENTATION PREPARED  
FOR  
RIVERSIDE INVESTMENT  
GROUP, LLC.  
38 South Market Street, Suite 200  
Frederick, Maryland 21701

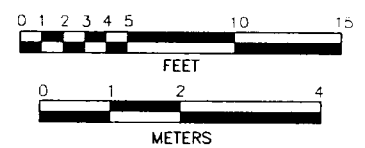
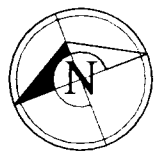
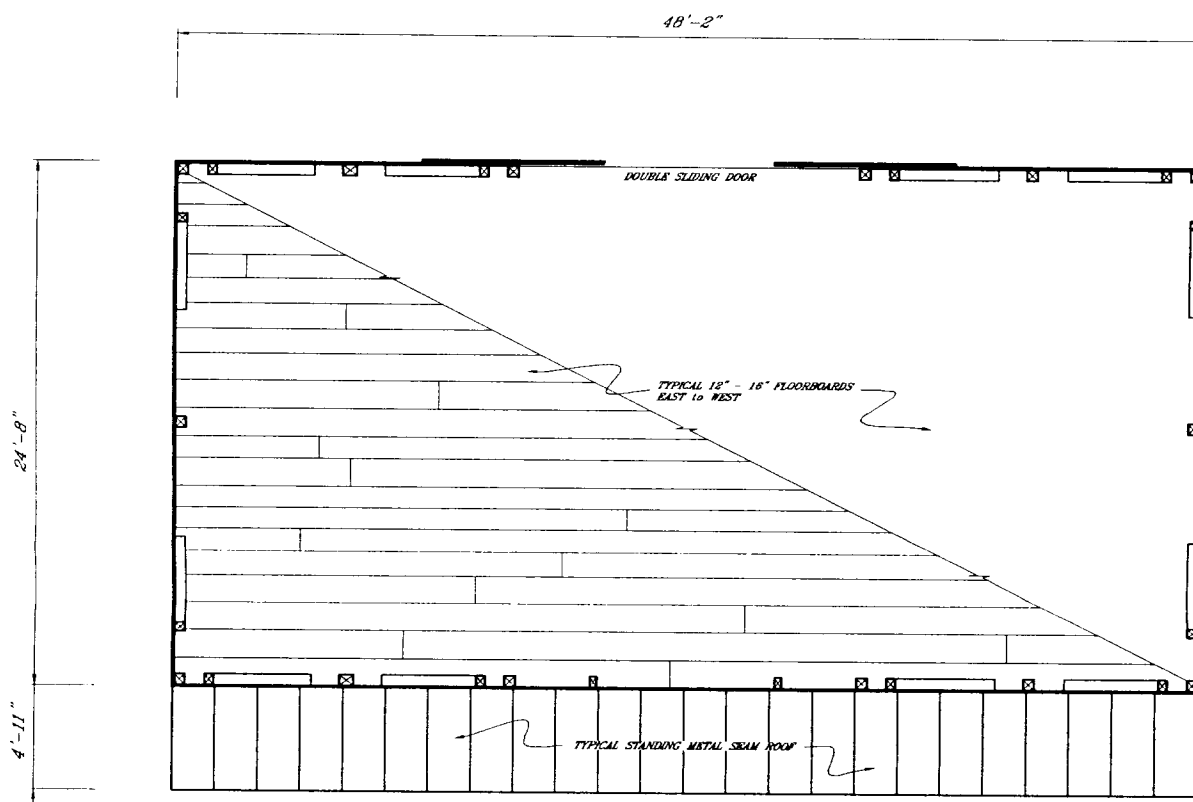
SHEET NO.

4 of 5



## WAGON SHED/CORNCRIB - MAIN FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'0"



## HORSE BARN - MAIN FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'0"



R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.  
241 EAST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 100  
FREDERICK, MARYLAND

DELINEATED BY: Cloven, Edgington, Bauman, Warthen DATE: April 2000

## CAMPBELL FARM WAGON SHED/CORNCRIB - ca. 1855 HORSE BARN - ca. 1925

FREDERICK

MARYLAND

DOCUMENTATION PREPARED  
FOR  
RIVERSIDE INVESTMENT  
GROUP, LLC  
38 South Market Street, Suite 200  
Frederick, Maryland 21701

SHEET NO.

5 of 5

F-8-23





F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Cornercrib, Bank Barn, Horse Barn, south elevation

# 1 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Bank Barn, Horse Barn, south elevation

# 2 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Bank Barn, west and south elevations

#3 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Bank Barn, north and west elevations

# 4 of 20





F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Silo and Bank Barn, north elevation

#5 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Bank Barn, south elevation

# 6 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Detail of Bank Barn, SE elevation

# 7 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Bank Barn, basement, camera facing north

# 8 of 20





F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Bank Barn interior, camera facing SE

#9 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Bank Barn interior, camera facing east

#10 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Cornerrib, north and east elevations

#11 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Cornerrib, south elevation

#12 of 20





F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Corncrib, south and west elevations

# 13 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Detail of corner, SE entrance, south  
elevation

# 14 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MB SHPO

Corner, interior detail of wagonshed,  
camera facing north

#15 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Corncrib / wagonshed, interior detail of bracing,  
camera facing north

#16 of 20





F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Horse Barn, south elevation

#17 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Hornet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPo

Horse Barn, north elevation

#18 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Horse Barn, south and east elevations

#19 of 20



F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Harriet Wise

May 2000

MD SHPO

Horse Barn, interior detail, camera facing SE

# 20 of 20

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. F-8-23

Magi No.

DOE   yes   no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Edward Campbell Farmstead (amended)

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number North Side of Gas House Pike N/A not for publication

city, town Frederick    vicinity of    congressional district M68/P1

state Maryland county Frederick

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u>  </u> district	<u>  </u> public	<u>  </u> occupied	<u>  </u> agriculture	<u>  </u> museum
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>  </u> private	<u>  </u> unoccupied	<u>  </u> commercial	<u>  </u> park
<u>  </u> structure	<u>X</u> both	<u>  </u> work in progress	<u>  </u> educational	<u>  </u> private residence
<u>  </u> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<u>  </u> entertainment	<u>  </u> religious
<u>  </u> object	<u>  </u> in process	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u>  </u> government	<u>  </u> scientific
	<u>  </u> being considered	<u>  </u> yes: unrestricted	<u>  </u> industrial	<u>  </u> transportation
	<u>  </u> not applicable	<u>  </u> no	<u>  </u> military	<u>  </u> other:

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name ~~J&R Limited Partnership~~ Millennium Development Group, L.L.C.

street & number    telephone no.:   

city, town    state and zip code   

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse    liber 1533

street & number West Patrick Street    folio 542

city, town Frederick    state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title   

date       federal    state    county    local   

   postitory for survey records

city, town       state



## 7. Description

Survey No. F-8-23

### Condition

☐ excellent

☒ good

☐ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

### Check one

☒ unaltered

☐ altered

### Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

## 8. Significance

Survey No. F-8-23

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1820–1940 **Builder/Architect** unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-8-23

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property APPROX. 10 acresQuadrangle name Frederick & WalkersvilleQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
E			
G			

B	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
Maryland		Frederick	

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Grandine, Historicanorganization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date July 1999street & number 241 East Fourth St., Suite 100 telephone 301-694-0428city or town Frederick state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

<b>Resource Count:</b>	<b>Contributing Resources:</b>
	9 buildings
	5 structures
	1 potentially contributing archeological site
	<b>Non-Contributing Resources</b>
	6 structures

### **Description Summary**

The Edward Campbell Farmstead contains a principal log and stone dwelling and a full complement of agricultural outbuildings constructed during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The buildings retain a high degree of integrity. The property contains two separate barn complexes. The twentieth-century dairy barn with attached milk parlor and silo are located directly east of the main house. The nineteenth-century barn complex is located northeast of the main house. The older barn complex contains a bank barn, an animal pen converted into a loafing shed, a silo, and a hay barracks. Additional outbuildings include a wagon shed/corncrib, an icehouse, two dairies, and modern poultry and animal pens. Archeological remains of additional outbuildings have been identified near the main house.

The following descriptions are developed from exterior inspection of most of the buildings. Limited interior access to the main house was permitted.

### **General Description-Contributing Resources**

#### **Main House**

The main house is a two-story building occupying an L-shaped footprint. The house was constructed in two stages. The earliest part of the house dates between 1821 and 1834; the house was expanded between 1845 and 1860. The house sits on a rise north of Gas House Pike and is oriented towards the south. The house exhibits three distinct sections: a principal block, a middle ell addition, and a formerly detached kitchen at the rear.

*Principal Block.* The principal block is a two-story building that adopts a rectangular footprint. The building was constructed of log and is supported on a limestone foundation. The original log house was expanded by a two-story addition on the west and the entire building was unified through exterior siding. Most elevations are clad with 8-inch drop siding that was installed during the 1930s. Evidence of earlier beaded weatherboarding survives on the rear of the principal block.

The side gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal accented by a row of metal snowbirds near the eave; the ridgeline is oriented east-west. Three brick chimneys project from the roofline. The easternmost chimney is a false chimney, which terminates in the attic. All chimneys rise to simple brick stacks without ornamental corbeling.

The front elevation features a door and six window openings on the first floor, and six window openings on the second floor. The placement of the windows and door is asymmetrical both along the front (south) and rear (north) elevations. All windows are wood frame with double-hung sash and wood sills. The first floor windows feature replacement two-over-two-light units, while the second floor windows are six-over-six light units. The front doorway contains a six-panel wood door. The window and door openings are framed with simple wood casings with simple molded edges. Louvered wood blinds frame some of the windows. Louvered blinds replaced the original solid wood shutters, a pair of which survives on the porch. Storm windows were installed after 1978 according to the last occupant (Knott family, personal communication, May 1999). The east and west elevations are blind with the exception of windows in the gable-end of the attic level. The east elevation features a single window located in the center of the end gable. The west elevation features two small windows flanking the chimney.

A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof porch is located on the front (south elevation). The porch appears to have been constructed during the 1930s, after the dwelling was resided. The porch rests on a concrete block foundation, and the roof is supported by square wooden posts. No steps currently access the porch.

An enclosed one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed addition was appended to the rear of the east end of the principal block. This wood storage area is constructed of wood and clad in the same drop siding as most of the dwelling. The exterior door to the shed is constructed of narrow boards and features long iron strap hinges. A one-story, open, shed-roofed porch extends along the north elevation of the main block and also is used for wood storage.

The first floor plan of the main block is divided into three rooms. In general, interior finishes are simple and include five-inch wood baseboards, and simple door and window surrounds. The ceilings and walls are finished in plaster.

The central room of the dwelling functioned as the hall. This space features two exterior doors, one on the south elevation and one on the north elevation. The doorway on the north elevation contains a

six-panel wood door. The hall also linked the interior rooms. The hall is linked to the west room by two doorways and to the east room via one doorway. The hall features a straight, open stringer stair with square wood balusters, square wood newel post, and a rounded wood handrail, which appear to date from the twentieth century. The floorboards in the hall run east-west and measure approximately 12 inches wide.

The room on the east end of the house also features a wood mantel. The floor in this room is slightly higher than the floor of the hall. A partition of modern paneling was built along the east wall of the room. Evidence of a central stair accessing the second floor was found on the second story above this room.

The west room features a central fireplace on the west wall, which is framed by a simple wood mantel and surround. Flanking the chimney built-in cupboards include two sets of paired raised-panel wood doors; the interior of the doors exhibit original wood graining. The flooring in the west room consists of wide boards covered with vinyl.

The second story of the main block is divided into five rooms. The largest space is the upper hall. These rooms feature six-inch baseboards and plastered walls and ceilings. The floorboards in this section appear to be approximately six inches wide. Vertical beaded planks are found in this section of the hall. A fireplace flue projects into the west room of the second floor, but does not open into the room. The flue is marked by a wood shelf supported on late nineteenth-century scrolled brackets. The two rooms located in the eastern end of the second floor are accessed by hallway along the northern wall. A vertical board wall separates these two rooms. Evidence of a doorway, which has been sealed with vertical boards is apparent. The attic is accessed by a winder staircase located in the southwest corner of the stair hall. The doors that link the second floor of the main block to the rear ell and the west room are constructed of beaded vertical planks.

The main block dirt floor basement is partially excavated. The sloping stone walls of the basement are whitewashed. The west basement wall features a projecting stone chimney base incorporating a horizontal hewn timber, which supports the fireplace hearth above. The chimney base of the central fireplace is incorporated into the eastern wall of the basement. The area under the original eastern portion of the main block is unexcavated. The foundation consists of a shallow coursed limestone footer wall with a crawl space. The floor joists are oriented north-to-south and consist of logs hewn on the top and bottom face. Floor joists rest in wall pockets set into both the basement and footer walls. The basement is accessed

from the interior of the main block by a simple wooden stair and from the ell by a heavy wooden vertical board door with forged strap hinges on the north wall.

The attic of the main block is divided into two sections, separated by a central wall featuring the original exterior lap siding of the eastern portion of the house. Two window openings are located on either side of the central chimney. The entire attic features wide random width floor board. The roof framing consists of hewn roof rafters lapped and pinned at the ridge. The rafters are attached to the top plate with a bird's mouth joint. Roof sheathing consists of regularly spaced horizontal nailers. A layer of wood shingles is attached to the nailers, which is now sheathed with standing seam metal. The brick flue of the interior end chimney rises along the west gable end wall flanked by two windows. A false brick chimney supported by wood posts is located along the east gable end wall. A window located below the false chimney has been covered with exterior wood siding. Evidence of the original stairway leading to the attic from the second floor of the east end is apparent in the floor of the east part of the attic. The attic space above the ell is accessed from the western portion of the attic. The framing of ell's attic is the same as that of the main block.

*Ell.* A two-story stone ell extends from the west half of the rear elevation of the front block. The exterior walls are constructed of stone coated in stucco. The west elevation features three, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows with thin muntins. The window bays are asymmetrically arranged. The east elevation features an integral two-story porch. Five openings are found on each floor. The two entries on the first floor contain a six-panel wood door and a two-panel wood door with four glass lights. The windows on the first floor are two-over-two-light, double-hung sash, while the windows on the second floor are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. The porch rests on a slab foundation and is supported on square wooden posts. The second story of the porch features a square wood balustrade. The roof of the ell is clad in standing seam metal; the ridgeline is oriented north-south. Two brick chimneys project from this portion of the roof.

The interior of the ell is one room wide and two rooms deep. These rooms feature simple interior finishes, including narrow replacement wood flooring on the first floor, four-inch baseboards, and plastered ceilings and walls. Two fireplaces are located in the ell. One is located in the southernmost room. The current occupant reported that the original fireplace was massive and housed a double flue; the current chimney stack was rebuilt following a fire in the mid-twentieth century (Knott family, personal

communication, May 1999). The current fireplace is narrow and is used to vent the modern furnace. An ornamental wood mantel remains in place. The room directly above is heated by an open floor vent that is fitted with a decorative Victorian grill. The second floor room has nine-inch floorboards, four-inch baseboards, and built-in closets.

The main room in the rear ell is used currently as the kitchen. This room originally featured a fireplace on the north wall; this fireplace is now plastered over. A narrow quarter-turn wood stair with winders is located in the northwest corner of the room. This stairway provides the only access to the second floor rooms. The south wall of the kitchen contains a built-in cupboard that exhibits construction and materials that indicate fabrication in the mid-twentieth century.

The ell is supported by a full basement constructed of coursed limestone. The dirt-floor basement is divided into two rooms that are separated by a stone wall. This plan corresponds to the room division on the first floor. The room below the kitchen features a projecting stone chimney base incorporating a pair of horizontal hewn timbers, which support the fireplace hearth above; a brick chimney base is found on the south wall. The floor joists of the ell are replacement 2 x 12-inch lumber supported by a steel I-beam. The ell basement is accessed from the exterior by a wooden bulkhead with a wooden staircase.

*Kitchen.* The northernmost two-story portion of the house was constructed as a freestanding kitchen. The first floor is constructed of stone. The south wall is approximately 18 inches thick, while the east wall is approximately 24 inches thick. The exterior walls are finished in stucco. The second story level, ca. 1890, is wood-frame and clad in board and batten wood siding. The gable roof is oriented east-west and is sheathed with standing seam metal. A brick chimney projects from the west end of this portion of the building. The north elevation features one window on the first story and three windows on the second story. The window openings contain six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-frame sash. The primary entry into this section of the house is found along the south wall under the porch. The doorway contains a wood door with exterior metal hinges.

The first floor of the original kitchen contains a single open space. The interior of the first floor is finished in rough plaster. A shouldered brick fireplace with a massive wood lintel occupies the west wall. The remains of a brick bake oven are located in the southwest corner of the room near the fireplace. A narrow wooden straight stair provides access to the second floor. A built-in open cupboard is located in the



wall at the foot of the stairs. The post and beam construction of the second story is visible from the first floor.

The second floor contains two rooms. Four and five-panel wood doors provide access to the second floor rooms of the ell and to the second story of the porch. One room on the second floor features vertical beaded wood plank paneling. A wood bathtub is located in the smaller upper room.

*Construction Sequence.* The first house comprised the eastern three-bays of the main block and was constructed during the tenure of Edward Campbell between 1821 and 1834. This section has an unexcavated crawlspace supported by a stone foundation wall. The original house featured an exterior brick chimney on the west gable wall. The house was simply styled. Original vertical beaded-board partition walls are located on the second floor. Evidence of the original siding was located in the attic.

The western section of the main block was constructed over an excavated basement during the Noonan occupancy between 1845 and 1860. The exterior appearance of the house was most likely unified through the installation of beaded weatherboarding during this period. The exterior cladding was later replaced by the existing drop siding ca. 1930. The first floor of the originally detached kitchen may also date to the occupation of Edward Campbell. The current wood-frame second story is a later addition. The two-story stone ell that connects the main block and the kitchen was constructed by John Noonan between 1845 and 1860.

### Nineteenth-Century Barn Complex

The timber-framed bank barn, constructed in 1854, forms the center of the original farm complex. The bank barn occupies a rectangular footprint and is two-and-a-half stories. The barn rests on a coursed limestone foundation that supports the heavy timber frame. Vertical-board clad walls rise from the foundation. The barn walls terminate in a gable roof sheathed with standing seam metal. The western portion of the barn roof has been blown off, exposing the interior of the barn to the elements. The east-west axis of the barn is parallel with a low rising slope into which the barn is banked. The banked north (front) elevation contains a central four-panel, sliding-track, wood door that provides access to the upper floor of the barn. A wood-frame threshing shed projects from the wall west of the central doors. The threshing shed rests on a stone foundation and is clad with vertical wood siding. It is sheltered by an extension of the gable roof of the barn.

The south (rear) elevation of the bank barn overlooks the barnyard and adjoining loafing shed. The ground level on the south (rear) elevation features a coursed limestone foundation. The ground level is divided into livestock stalls. A small milking parlor is located on the western end of the barn; the space is divided into stalls by metal tubing. The ground level features three large door openings, which are spanned by tubular metal gates. Narrow six-over-six-light, double-hung sash, wood-frame windows are interspersed between the door openings.

The upper level of the south (rear) elevation features a projecting forebay supported by stone wing walls. The forebay is cantilevered approximately six feet and is framed with large hewn timbers. The upper portion of the forebay features a pair of centrally-located, vertical-board, double doors that provided cross ventilation. The upper level of the barn is supported by an elaborate hewn timber frame joined by pegged mortise and tenon joints. The barn walls are clad with vertical boards nailed to the frame. Rectangular wood-framed louvered vents set in two rows punctuate the north and south elevations of the barn. Louvered vents are also set into the upper gable ends of the barn. The floor of the upper level consists of wide boards supported by hewn floor joists.

The twentieth-century pole barn is appended to the east gable wall of the nineteenth-century bank barn. This addition consists of a series of post-in-dirt wooden utility poles supporting a corrugated metal roof.

A circular stone silo, constructed ca. 1910, adjoins the northeast elevation of the bank barn. The silo is approximately 20 feet in diameter and 30 feet tall. It is constructed of coursed limestone that is parged with cement. The silo terminates in a standing-seam metal dome roof. Rectangular wood-framed openings are located at six-foot intervals along the west elevation for the height of the buildings. The openings were once fitted with small wood doors that provided access to the interior.

A later loafing shed is appended to the south elevation of the barn and utilizes an existing stone retaining wall that may have served as an animal pen during the nineteenth century. The stone wall forms the west wall of the structure. During the mid-twentieth century, the area was roofed over. Regularly spaced unhewn wood poles cut from trees support the roof framing. The gable roof is sheathed with metal panels. The floor is poured concrete and livestock feeding troughs are dispersed throughout the roofed area.

The sides of the structure are open, allowing the livestock to move freely in the barnyard. The loafing shed is in an advanced stage of deterioration.

The hay barrack, constructed ca. 1925, is a rectangular two-and-one-half story building. The hay barn rests on a coursed limestone foundation that supports the timber frame of the hayloft on the upper level. Vertical-board clad walls rise from the foundation and terminate in a gable roof sheathed with asbestos shingles. The banked (north) elevation contains a central two-panel, sliding-track, wood door. The doors provide access to the hayloft; the foundation wall rises to a height equivalent to the rear of a hay wagon. The upper level of the hay barn is constructed of circular-sawn timber with lapped and butted joints secured by wire nails. The upper gable end of the east elevation is open to accept an exterior conveyor belt. The hayloft features a common rafter system with cross blocking. A suspended metal track is attached to the ridgepole to aid in moving hay inside the barn. The hayloft is ventilated by the double doors and open upper gable end of the east elevation; no other openings exist. The wood floor of the hayloft is supported by log floor joists. The lower level of the hay barn is accessed on the south (rear) elevation. This area is open, divided between livestock or horse stalls and open storage. It rests on a coursed limestone foundation with a concrete floor. A small projecting shed roof shelters the lower level.

A one-story rectangular dairy is located west of the nineteenth-century barn complex. It probably was constructed ca. 1910. The building is constructed of rusticated concrete blocks. The wood-frame shed roof is covered with metal. One window and two door openings are located in the east elevation. The doorways contain narrow vertical beaded board doors. No sash is located in the window. In June, it was obscured by vegetation, so was not visible to photograph.

#### Corncrib/Wagon Shed

The corncrib/wagon shed is a rectangular, one-story building. The heavy wood framing appears to date between 1821 and 1860, while the siding is later in date. The building contains an open center aisle flanked by corncribs. The building rests on coursed limestone piers which supports a wood sill plate. The vertical wood timber frame is attached to the sill plate. The building is supported by a hewn timber frame joined by pegged mortise and tenon joints. The corncribs are enclosed by equally spaced vertical boards. Small wood doors are located along the upper levels to accept corn. The corncribs are accessed on either end by a door sheathed in vertical wood siding. The open central aisle, used to store wagons, features double wood doors on the north gable end. The corncrib/wagon shed terminates in a gable roof sheathed with asbestos shingles.

A twentieth-century addition is appended to the west elevation of the corncrib/wagon shed and is used for storage. The one-story addition was built using pole barn construction techniques. The walls are clad with vertical boards covered with metal panels. The shed roof is sheathed with metal panels.

### Icehouse

The icehouse, probably constructed between 1821 and 1834, is a rectangular stone construction about 12 feet deep. The icehouse is capped with a wood-frame gable roof sheathed in boards. The roof is covered in corrugated metal. Openings located on the north and south gable ends have been covered with plywood.

### Dairy

A one-story, rectangular dairy is located north of the icehouse. This building was constructed in two sections. The east section is constructed of stone and finished in stucco; it probably dates between 1821 and 1834. The west end of the building is wood-frame and rests on a brick foundation and is probably of a later construction date. Each section of the building contains a doorway. The side-gable roof is sheathed with composition shingles. The frame portion of the building contains single window openings on the west and south elevations. A narrow slit is visible through the stone wall on the east elevation.

### Twentieth-Century Dairy Barn Complex

The twentieth-century dairy barn complex is located east of the principal dwelling; it was constructed during the 1930s. The one-and-a-half-story barn is rectangular in plan. It is constructed of concrete block and rests on a poured concrete slab. The gable ends are clad with horizontal drop wood siding. The gable ends on the first floor level contain a central wood sliding track door constructed of vertical wood boards, flanked by four-light, wood-frame hopper windows. The side elevations feature sixteen, twelve-light, wood-frame hopper windows. The barn terminates in a gambrel roof clad with standing seam metal. The hayloft on the second story is accessed from either gable end by sliding track doors. The hayloft openings are sheltered by a gable roof extension, which originally housed a block and tackle.

The interior of the dairy barn is divided by an aisle that extends down the central axis of the barn. Metal milking stalls are situated on either side of the aisle extending the length of the building. A feeding passage extends between the eave wall and the milking stalls. Mechanical milking units are located throughout the building.

A one-story feed shed is appended to the western portion of the north elevation of the dairy barn; it was constructed later than the 1930s. The one-by-one-bay, concrete-block feeding shed terminates in a gable roof sheathed with standing seam metal. The feed shed is accessed by a sliding track door located on the north elevation constructed of vertical wood boards.

A one-story milk house adjoins the south elevation of the dairy barn. The one-by-three-bay, concrete-block dairy terminates in a gable roof sheathed with standing seam metal. The dairy is attached to the barn via a gable-roofed extension. Four windows are located in the south elevation. The east end contains a single door. The interior of the building contains a steam boiler used to heat water to sanitize the milking equipment. The chimney that vented the boiler is located in the east elevation.

A pre-cast concrete silo is located northeast of the dairy barn. The circular silo is approximately 15 feet in diameter and 30 feet tall. The silo terminates in a standing-seam metal dome roof. The silo was constructed using pre-cast concrete sections joined to exterior metal turnbuckles. A metal ladder is attached to the side of the silo. The ladder provides access to metal doors which are located at eight-foot intervals for the height of the structure. The silo is attached to the southeast corner of the dairy barn by a small concrete-block hyphen that terminates in a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal.

### Cisterns

Two cisterns are located near the main house. One underground cistern is reported as located near the east elevation of the house. Currently this area is under a concrete slab. A second cistern or well is located northeast of the house. It is marked by a mound parged with concrete.

### Farmstead Archeological Site 18FR752

The archeological component associated with the farmstead comprises a sheet midden on the west side of the house related to the nearby detached kitchen and three foundations. Shovel tests and surface collection of the sheet midden and the garden area recovered large fragments of historic ceramic

sherds and bottle glass. The majority of artifacts recovered in this area were associated with kitchen related activities. The size of the ceramic sherds and glass bottle fragments recovered from the plowed garden suggests a relative intact midden deposit or feature present beneath the garden. Artifacts recovered from this area of the site include domestic brown stoneware, domestic gray stoneware, ironstone, pearlware, porcelain, redware, whiteware, cut nails, brick, bottle glass, animal bone, oyster and clam shell.

*Foundation 1.* This foundation, located northwest of the main house, has been tentatively identified as a blacksmith shop. Architectural elements present include four cut limestone foundation walls and a possible cut sandstone/brick hearth area on the northern edge of the foundation. The dimensions of the foundation measured approximately 10 m north-south by 8 m east-west. The foundation is aligned in a manner similar to the house. Artifacts recovered from shovel tests within the possible forge/smithy included horseshoe nails, cut/wrought nails, iron scrap or trim, ceramics, and glass. Diagnostic artifacts recovered suggest that the forge/smithy was in operation during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

*Foundation 2.* This foundation, located north-northwest of the house near the modern chicken coop, is constructed of cut limestone blocks similar to those identified in Foundation 1. The exact dimensions of the foundation were not determined due to modern debris. Two walls of the foundation were not visible on ground surface. From the two visible walls, the foundation appears to be approximately 4 x 4 m. Shovel tests within the foundation recovered artifacts dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Interpretations of structure functions would be premature at this time; however, it may have served as the smokehouse or meathouse for the farm complex.

*Foundation 3.* A third foundation was located behind a wagon shed/corncrib. Two foundation walls were partially visible beneath a pile of soil associated with an earthen ground silage. Dimensions and function of the structure were not determined. The foundation was constructed of cut limestone blocks similar to those identified in Foundations 1 and 2. As with the other two foundations, this foundation is likely associated with 19th century activities on the site. Interestingly, a shovel test excavated along the wall recovered a handwrought L head nail suggesting a possible earlier construction date for this structure.

### **General Description-Non-Contributing Resources**

The non-contributing resources on the property include a doghouse, three chicken coops, one well, and late twentieth-century silage pits. These structures were recently constructed and are less than fifty years of age. They do not exhibit the qualities of significance under the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

The twentieth-century, concrete-block well is located north of the dairy near the icehouse. The exterior of this small one-bay building is parged with concrete. A row of concrete blocks forms the eave line. The slab roof is covered in corrugated metal.

Three late twentieth-century poultry pens and doghouse are located near the main house and the 1930s dairy barn complex. The pens are constructed of miscellaneous wood materials to house the dog, chickens, fowl, and rabbits. The poultry pens are surrounded with chicken wire.

The twentieth-century silage pits are long sunken troughs lined with asphalt. These modern constructions are located east of the hay barracks. Another earthen depression also probably used as a silage pit is located north of the wagon shed/corncrib.

## **Significance Summary**

The Edward Campbell Farmstead possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The farmstead is associated with important patterns of agricultural history in Frederick County from the early nineteenth century through the mid twentieth century (Criterion A). Agriculture was the basis for the settlement of Frederick County and was the county's primary economic base through most of that time period. The buildings that remain at the farmstead illustrate the significant aspects of farming in Frederick County, i.e., the importance of wheat farming and livestock raising during most of the nineteenth century and the importance of dairy farming in the twentieth century. The complex, as a whole, contains a full complement of outbuildings with sufficient integrity to illustrate the evolution of the property from a wheat and livestock operation with domestic production in the nineteenth century into a dairy farm during the twentieth century.

The buildings located on the farmstead embody the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction (Criterion C). The main house illustrates the evolution of an eighteenth-century house form (i.e., a hall-parlor with detached kitchen) into a Maryland Piedmont house. The oldest section of the house also illustrates log construction, a prevalent type of construction during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Frederick County. The designs of the specialized agricultural buildings similarly reflect the types, period, and methods of construction from the second decade of the nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century.

The support buildings include the icehouse, dairy, and the archeological remains of the blacksmith shop and smokehouse. The agricultural buildings are centered on the bank barn, a common local barn type constructed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The mid-nineteenth century barn on the farmstead features an unusual heavy timber framing system. The stone animal pen, now a loafing shed, and the combination corn crib and wagon shed also reflected the function and technologies common to a nineteenth-century farm. The twentieth-century buildings are represented by the hay barracks and a dairy barn built following the sanitation standards for design of dairy barns of that era. The buildings also illustrate the shift in construction techniques to mass-produced materials and construction methods.



## Resource History

The property included in this investigation was originally part of “Addison’s Choice” comprising 2,300 acres patented in 1724 by Colonel Thomas Addison. After the death of Thomas Addison in 1727, the land was devised to his sons, Thomas, Henry, and Anthony. Members of the Addison family retained title to the land until 1771, when widow Eleanor Addison and the Colonel’s daughter Ann sold a portion of the tract to Joseph Sim. Sim acquired additional acreage of “Addison’s Choice” when the remainder of Addison’s property was confiscated after the Revolutionary War (Frederick County Land Records WR 7:341; Tracey and Dern 1987:31). In total, Sim purchased 1,511 acres of the original “Addison’s Choice” patent. In the 1790 census, the household of Joseph Sim (d. 27 May 1794) was recorded as including two free white males over 16 years of age, one free white male under 16 years of age, one free white female, one other free person, and 34 slaves (U.S. Census 1790, 1952). Sim also owned 189 acres of Dulaney’s Lot, which he leased to William Rice (Tracey and Dern 1987:116). In 1794, Joseph Sim sold property, described in the deed as his “dwelling plantation,” to William Campbell of Anne Arundel County through Thomas and Baker Johnson (Frederick County Land Records W.R. 12:173).

William Campbell bought the entire 1,511 acres from Joseph Sim in 1794. He resided on this acreage. Campbell’s house was depicted on the north side of Addison’s Run on the 1808 Varle map. During Campbell’s ownership, the property was named “The Richlands” for the high agricultural productivity of the land. William Campbell had extensive interests in this section of the county. His name appeared frequently in the local newspaper during the early decades of the nineteenth century (Wright 1992). Campbell advertised Merino sheep for breeding and was an owner of a new improved wheat fan. William C. Russell, Campbell’s nephew, operated a lime kiln on Campbell’s land and advertised lime for sale in 1813. Campbell published warnings against trespassing on his woods and property and against the use of his private lane (now Gas House Pike) by wagons and teams. Campbell also advertised for the return of escaped slaves. In 1804, Campbell launched a new boat to transport flour from General William’s mill in Ceresville down the Monocacy River, then down the Potomac River to Georgetown. The newspaper noted that this was the first boat built for the purpose for shipping along the Monocacy River (Wright 1986).

In his will dated 1821, William Campbell, then age 65, appointed John McHenry and his youngest son Edward (then age 20 or 21) as trustees and executors to manage the estate for the benefit of Campbell’s children and their heirs (Frederick County Wills H.S. 2:506-512). Campbell instructed that his debts be paid from the proceeds of the sale of property in Baltimore County, in Frederick Town, and Washington, D.C.

Campbell planned for "The Richlands" to be divided into five parcels among his married daughter and three unmarried sons (see historic map 1). The daughter, Catherine Cunningham, inherited what William Campbell described in his will as his "mansion house," furnishings, plate, blacksmith tools, and agricultural implements; her section was number plot 5 on the plat and was located northeast of current project area. Campbell's will was written so that, if his male children had no heirs, the entire property reverted to the daughter's children.

The current area of investigation encompasses plot 3 (200 acres) devised to son Randolph and 152-acre portion of plot 4 (originally 278 acres) devised to son Edward. Randolph also inherited plot 2 comprising 226 acres and now the site of the Clustered Spires Municipal Golf Course on Gas House Pike. Randolph inherited eight Negroes, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, and all implements of husbandry pertaining to those plots. The wording of the will implied that Randolph, then age 27, was already established on his allotted acreage.

Edward inherited plot 4 containing 278 acres, but no mention of slaves or other items attached to this land was contained in the will. Edward also inherited acreage in Allegheny County along with a sawmill, farm, and slaves in that county. The 1820 plat of "The Richlands" depicted a lime kiln and a house located on the banks of the Monocacy River on Edward Campbell's acreage. When the property lines of the 1821 plat were overlaid onto the current project area, it revealed that the house and agricultural buildings were constructed on the land originally devised to Edward Campbell (see historic map 2).

Although the real estate was divided on paper with each portion devised to his children, the entire property was encumbered by William Campbell's debts. These debts apparently were not satisfied by the sale of property outside Frederick County. No heir could receive a clear title to his or her property. However, Edward and Randolph Campbell and Catherine and James Cunningham all resided in Frederick County until their deaths. Since Catherine and James inherited a house, it seems likely that both Randolph and Edward constructed houses and agricultural outbuildings on their own acreage.

In the 1825 Frederick County tax assessment, Edward Campbell was assessed for 704 acres (comprising plots 2, 3, and 4) valued at \$5,632. This acreage included the property devised to Randolph Campbell, who died in 1824. In 1825, Edward Campbell's personal property was assessed at \$1,366 and included 13 slaves valued at \$1,056 and other personal property valued at \$310. James Cunningham was assessed for 777 acres (comprising plots 5 and 1) valued at \$6,216. The Cunningham's personal property was valued at \$1,797, including 10 slaves valued at \$591, 300 ounces of plate valued at \$300, and other

personal property valued at \$906 (Frederick County 1825 real property and personal property tax assessment books, District 9).

In an effort to retain the landholdings in Frederick County intact and to forestall foreclosure on the property, the heirs of William Campbell petitioned the Maryland Assembly for permission to mortgage the property. In 1825, an act of the Maryland Assembly allowed the Chancellor of Maryland to appoint a trustee with power to mortgage the Campbell real estate to pay the debts of late William Campbell. The heirs argued that the real estate was worth more than the debts if the sale of the property was effected upon reasonable terms. However, if the property were sold quickly to satisfy debts, it would be sold at considerable loss. John Donaldson of Baltimore was appointed trustee in 1827. In 1830, Marian Gilmor of Baltimore became the first mortgage holder. The mortgage was payable in five years with interest of six per cent per annum. In 1835, the original mortgage was continued and additional money was borrowed from Marian Gilmor and another loan for \$10,000 was borrowed from Thomas B. Swann.

During this time period, William Campbell's children died. Randolph died in Allegheny County in 1824 (age 30) and Edward drowned in the Monocacy River in 1834 (age 34). The local newspaper reported that Edward Campbell died at his residence (Moore 1991). James Cunningham died in December 1835, and Catherine died in January 1836 (Quynn 1976; Eader et al. 1995). Though Edward and Randolph were both married for short periods of time, neither left heirs (Long et al. 1994).

Edward Campbell's inventory taken on 24 May 1834 was valued at \$5,300. The inventory provided an archive of a working farm from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The inventory recorded items related to the farm first and concluded with household items. The inventory recorded 333 acres under cultivation, including five fields of wheat, one field of rye, two lots of oats, one lot of potatoes, and two cornfields. The livestock listed in the inventory included 10 cows, 15 steers, and 7 other cattle; 10 mares, two stallions, and 116 other horses; 140 sheep and 35 lambs; 15 sows, one boar, and 70 pigs; and, one lot poultry. Agricultural tools recorded in the inventory included two and three-horse ploughs, shovels, cultivators, scythes with cradles, and horse harrows. Processing equipment included a cider mill and press, corn sheller, and pieces of a threshing machine. In addition, the inventory recorded blacksmith tools, smoked meats, dairy accoutrements, two sets of household furnishings, two separate kitchens, and ice in an icehouse (Frederick County Inventories G.M.E.7:214-220).

The evidence from the estate inventory suggests that Edward Campbell constructed a house on his property between 1821 and 1834. The eastern three-bays of the main log house are the oldest portion of the

house as evidence of the exterior lap siding found in the attic. The three bay log dwelling featured a central door, an interior central stairway, and an exterior chimney on the western wall. It also seems that at least the first floor of the detached kitchen dates to the occupation of Edward Campbell; it is possible that the second story was a sleeping loft for servants. In addition, the icehouse, the stone portion of the building identified as a dairy, the blacksmith shop, and the smokehouse may also date to Edward Campbell's occupation. It also seems likely that a barn, animal pen, and wagon shed were located on the property.

In the 1835 Frederick County tax assessment, James and Catherine Cunningham were assessed that value of the entire 1,481-acre property. Their personal property included ten slaves, most of whom were aged over 36 for females and 45 for males, and \$371 other personal property, for a total of \$957 total personal property assessment. Although the tax assessment contained a category for plate, the Cunninghams had no plate to assess by 1835 (Frederick County 1835 Real Property and Personal Property Tax Assessment Books, District 9). The inventory of James Cunningham suggests that the acreage of Edward and Randolph were rented to tenants during the late 1830s (Frederick County Inventories G.M.E. 8:263ff).

After the death of Catherine in 1836, the heirs to the William Campbell property were her five children. By 1840, only the two elder sons, William and James, were older than the age of 21. Two teenage sons lived with their married sister Rebecca in Virginia.

In 1840, Marian Gilmor and Thomas Swann filed a petition in the Chancery Court of the State of Maryland against John Donaldson, trustee, for the repayment of the money that they were owed (MD Chancery Court Case #8171). On 29 June 1841, the Chancery Court ordered the public sale of William Campbell's "The Richlands" for the payment of debts.

Between 1841 and 1844, portions of "The Richlands" were sold at public sale. The initial advertisement offered 1,400 acres divided into three farms of different sizes for sale. The first portion of the property offered for sale contained 312 acres with a log dwelling house, kitchen, smokehouse, stone dairy, large stone barn with stable, corn house, and orchard. This acreage, located south of Gas House Pike, was Randolph Campbell's farm. The sale occurred on 21 December 1841; the new owner was Joseph Schell (Goodwin et al. 1991; *Republican Citizen* 10 December 1841).

On 6 June 1842, John J. Donaldson, Trustee, sold 200 acres of land to Nimrod Owings at public auction (*Republican Citizen* 20 May 1842). The tract of 200 acres corresponded with plot 3 devised to Randolph Campbell in 1821. Under the terms of the sale, the purchase price was due within eighteen

months. The deed was recorded only after full payment of the purchase price. However, when the deed was recorded in December 1843, Nimrod Owings owned 300 acres of "The Richlands." The deed referenced buildings and improvements, not just the land as originally advertised (FCLR H.S. 19:417). Owings probably negotiated the sale of an additional 100 acres, which were not advertised for public sale. Other portions of the former Campbell estate were sold to Daniel Dorsey, Grafton Hammond, and Charles Hammond.

It seems probable that Owings bought the property as a short-term investment with no intention to farm the property himself. He owned the property for less than three years. Jacob Engelbrecht, a noted nineteenth-century diarist in Frederick County, mentioned a Nimrod Owings as dying in 1849 at age 71 (Quynn 1976). If this were the same man, he would have been 64 years old at the time of the purchase, an age when many farmers retired.

On 21 February 1845, Owings sold the 300 acres to John Noonan (FCLR W.B.T. 1:59). John Noonan acquired an additional 52 acres following a chancery court case requiring the sale of Grafton Hammond's real estate (FC Court of Equity #2161, 13 December 1847; FCLR W.B.T. 8:81 1848). John Noonan thus amassed 352 acres, the acreage of the farm until present day.

In the U.S. 1850 census, John Noonan, age 55 and born in Ireland, was listed with the occupation of farmer. He lived with his wife Catherine, age 48, and four sons: Joseph J., age 13; Edward, age 11; Robert, age 9; and, Francis, age 7. John Noonan's real estate, comprising 327 improved acres and 25 unimproved acres, was valued at \$23,000. He was listed as owning six slaves, three males aged 38, 11, and 9, and three females, aged 35, 15, and 6. Three slaves were recorded as black and three were recorded as mulatto. He owned 6 horses, 8 milk cows, 7 other cattle, and 60 swine valued at \$2,000. He raised 1,000 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of rye, 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, and 200 bushels of potatoes. Farm production also included 550 pounds of butter, 43 tons of hay, and 16 bushels of clover seed (Hitselberger and Dem 1978).

In 1860, Catherine Noonan, executor of the last will of John Noonan, in accordance with her husband's will and a decree of the Orphans Court on 18 January 1860, advertised the farm for sale. The notice of the public sale described the farm with 352 acres of first quality limestone land with 40 heavily-timbered acres. Improvements were described as follows:

...a two-story Dwelling fifty feet front, with a Back Building of sixty feet; a Barn built in 1854, 85 x 46 feet, with a double Threshing Floor, and a Threshing Machine Shed and Granary, under a continuation of the roof, which is covered with Cypress shingles, Stalls in

the Basement for 18 Horses and 16 Cows; with 2 Feeding Rooms. A young Apple Orchard in full bearing, and two Tenant Houses, Quarter for Servants, Carriage House, two Corn Cribs, which will contain 1000 barrels, Hay Barrack, Spring and Ice Houses, Blacksmith Shop, Smoke House, two Cow Sheds, fifty feet each; and a Draw Lime Kiln (Frederick *Examiner* 15 February 1860).

The public sale of the real property occurred on 6 March 1860. The sale included horses, milk cows, pigs, Cotswold sheep, wheat drills, thresher and shaker, blacksmith's tools and bellows, 90 acres of growing wheat, 500 bushels corn, five slaves, and many farm implements and tools (Frederick *Examiner* 29 February 1860).

The archival evidence about the Noonan farm reveals changes to the farm that occurred between 1845 and 1860. The Noonan's expanded the main house by adding the eastern portion and the two-story stone rear wing that abuts the log portion of the house. In addition, they may have added or improved the second story over the original detached kitchen as a servants' quarters. The newspaper notice of the public sale stated that the two-and-a-half-story, timber-framed bank barn with its threshing floor and granary on the first floor and animal stalls in the basement was constructed in 1854. The heavy wood framing of the wagon shed/corncrib also was in place by this date, even though the siding may date from a later period. Two tenant houses also were constructed by 1860; only one of the extant tenant houses on the property appears to date before 1860. Many of the outbuildings associated with Edward Campbell were still in use in 1860, including the icehouse, the blacksmith shop, the smokehouse, and the lime kiln.

On 23 February 1860, Joseph and Alexies O. Baugher purchased the farm (FCLR B.G.F. 5:330). In 1860, Baugher lived in Baltimore, but moved to Frederick City by 1865 (Quynn 1976). Baugher did not farm the property himself, but leased the property to tenants. After his death in 1876, Baugher's estate inventory listed only personal possessions, stocks, and over \$49,000 in notes that he was owed (Frederick County Inventories 1876). This suggests that he was a financier, not a farmer.

In the 1866 Frederick County tax assessment, Joseph Baugher was assessed with the 352-acre improved farm in Tax District 13 on the Monocacy River at \$105 per acre. The tax assessments between 1876 and 1896 recorded the following improvements on the property: two-story dwelling, frame barn and sheds, and two tenant houses (FC Tax Assessments District 13 1876-1896).

Between 1860 and 1900, the property was owned by various members of Baugher and Galligher families as devised through wills. Alexies devised his interest in the 352-acre farm to his father Joseph.

Joseph died in 1876 and devised the property to his wife Julia (died 1877 in Baltimore), then to his grandson, Harry Galligher, who died in Baltimore City in 1893 (Frederick County Equity Case #6498).

The 1873 Lake map depicted three buildings located near the Gas House Pike labeled with the name of J. Diffendall. Diffendall probably was the tenant on the property from ca. 1860 through 1885. Diffendall's name appeared in the tax assessments between 1866 and 1885 as living in the Mount Pleasant District (No. 13). In 1866, Diffendall was assessed with livestock valued at \$1,414, working tools and farm implements valued at \$700, as well as household furniture and bonds. Diffendall also was assessed with livestock, farm implements, blacksmith tools, and wagons between 1876-1896. In 1885, Diffendall sold his livestock, tools, and implements, and transferred his personal property to District 2 (FC Tax Assessments District 13 1876-1896). This probably indicated that he retired from farming and moved into Frederick City. No other tenant has been identified as living on the property during the nineteenth century.

Between 1896 and 1900, the 352-acre farm was the subject of an equity case (Frederick County Equity Case #6498). In order to clear the debts of the estate of Harry Galligher, the farm was sold. An advertisement published in *The Daily News* during January 1901 described the property as follows:

All that valuable farm known as the Baugher or Galligher farm situate about two miles east of Frederick, on the road known as the Gas House Road...containing 352 acres. The improvements on this property consist of a large dwelling house, partly weatherboarded and partly of stone, containing in all nineteen rooms including halls, a large bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, chicken house, hay barrack, ice house, etc. There are also two tenant houses on the farm...This farm is divided into eight fields and an orchard of nine acres.

In 1901, Charles Hahn, Aaron Rosenstock, and Jacob Rosenstock, as tenants in common, bought the property. Frederick County tax assessments between 1910-1917 recorded the following improvements on the property: a house valued at \$500, a barn valued at \$800, and outbuildings valued at \$350. Between 1923 and 1927, the assessed valuation of the house increased to \$1,500 and a horse barn, probably the current hay barrack, was constructed and valued at \$400. Between 1928 and 1937, the tax assessments recorded an increase in the value of barns. This may represent the construction of the concrete-block dairy barn (Frederick County Tax Assessments 1910-1937). Members of the Rosenstock family retained the property until it was willed to several charity organizations and Rosenstock heirs and sold to J. O'Neill Jenkins in 1988.

During the twentieth century, the property was rented to local farmers. Between ca. 1920 and 1978, the property was farmed by Mr. Mains. Mr. Tom Knott and his sons farmed the property between 1978 and

1999. During the twentieth century, the land supported dairying operations. The primary market for dairy products was Washington, D.C. (Tom Knott 1999, personal communication).

## **Historic Context**

The Edward Campbell Farmstead represents the themes of agriculture and architecture. The house, barn, and other outbuildings exemplify the evolution of agricultural practices in Frederick County from 1820 through 1940 under National Register Criterion A. The Edward Campbell Farmstead is also significant for its architecture under National Register Criterion C. The house, domestic outbuildings, and agricultural buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of their types, period, and methods of construction.

### Agriculture Context

The Edward Campbell Farmstead originally was part of a 1500-acre plantation that was divided into three individual farmsteads among William Campbell's children. The farmstead located in the current area of investigation was initially developed by Edward Campbell. Campbell lived on the farm as his primary residence and developed its agricultural potential. The subsequent owner, John Noonan, improved the farm, expanding the main house and building the bank barn. He occupied the farm between 1845 and 1860. Since 1860, the farm has been operated by a series of tenants.

During most of the nineteenth century, diversified agricultural production was practiced on the farmstead. The primary cash crops produced on the farm were wheat and other grains. During Edward Campbell's tenure, wool probably also was a source of cash, since he owned so many sheep. Dairying represented a small proportion of the farm operation, since both Campbell and Noonan owned eight milking cows. The emphasis on grains and livestock are illustrated by the multi-purpose mid-nineteenth-century bank barn that housed the threshing and grain storage on the upper floor and the livestock on the ground floor. Besides agricultural production for the wider market, the diversity of the farm production provided most products for household consumption. The small buildings located near the house, including the dairy, smokehouse, icehouse, and blacksmith shop illustrated the variety of activities required to maintain and operate the nineteenth-century farm efficiently.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, dairying dominated the agricultural production of the farm. At first the dairying operations were carried out in the nineteenth-century bank barn. Additions of the



milking room and the rusticated concrete-block dairy occurred ca. 1910. However, regulations requiring milk sterilization that were introduced into the milk industry during the early twentieth century required the construction of new dairy barns that could be kept clean. During the 1930s, the concrete-block dairy barn near the house was constructed to reflect those new regulations for dairy production.

Agriculture was the economic basis for settlement in Frederick County during the early eighteenth century. Initially explorers and traders were the first Euro-Americans to enter the Piedmont region. German and English settlement in the Piedmont intensified between 1720 and 1730, as settlers came in search of fertile land. Prominent propertied men from Annapolis and the Eastern Shore recognized the speculative value of the land in the region; by 1732, more than ten tracts averaging over 5,000 acres each were surveyed within the present boundaries of Frederick County. Most of these tracts were situated along the Monocacy or the Potomac Rivers (Tracey and Dern 1987:23). The Addison family was one of these early speculators. The Addison family members resided in Prince George's County, but owned a vast tract of acreage in Frederick County.

During the decades that followed the initial land patent grants, German immigrants began to move into the Frederick area in large numbers. The attraction of the rich Piedmont soils of Frederick County encouraged many German immigrants to settle near the banks of the Monocacy River. As a result, German farmsteads appeared along the Monocacy River and along the "German Monocacy Road" that ran south from Pennsylvania through Maryland to Virginia (Tracey and Dern 1987:153). The rise in population led to the formation of Frederick County from Prince George's County in 1748 (Miller 1886:115).

The English and German settlers of this region established two distinctly different economic and cultural traditions. English settlers from the Maryland Tidewater region transplanted their tobacco culture to the rolling meadows of southern Frederick County. Their plantations required slave labor and large plots of land located near water routes. German immigrants also transplanted their lifestyles into Frederick County. German settlers generally farmed smaller plots of land and owned few (less than ten) or no slaves. Wheat was the primary cash crop for the mid and northern portions of Frederick County during this period, and German farmers marketed wheat to Europe and West Indies. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States (Tracey and Dern 1987:131; Miller 1886:132).

Early industries evolved in response to the growing agricultural prosperity of the county. Tributaries of the Monocacy River supported numerous grist and saw mills, and the number of these

enterprises increased as wheat production rose. By 1769, 37 gristmills operated along the Monocacy River and its tributaries, and, by 1791, 80 mills were numbered in the county (Scharf 1882:364, 369). Frederick County's abundant natural resources included iron ore, slate, limestone, copper, and flintstone (Scharf 1882:361).

During the nineteenth century, commerce and industry gained importance throughout Maryland. Agriculture and industry remained interdependent as farmers supplied raw materials to manufacturers, and industries produced goods for agricultural use. Increased mechanization also gave rise to new farming techniques, and generated interest in sound agricultural practices. Farmers also began to experiment with a variety of crops and livestock during the second decade of the nineteenth century. Dairying became more common, and sheep-raising supplied raw materials for local woolen mills. The improved transportation corridors increased the production of fruits and vegetables, as foreign markets became more accessible (Hitselberger 1978:502,503).

By 1860, Frederick ranked first in the state of Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production, and in the number of milk cows (Wesler et al. 1981:143). Innovations in farming techniques were emphasized during the nineteenth century, while new machines were developed to improve agricultural production. Farmers began to utilize new methods of soil maintenance and improvement. Lime became an important fertilizer and the lime industry in Frederick County was established from the early nineteenth century. Farmers throughout the Monocacy Valley burned lime in their home kilns. The larger, commercial kilns were established in the 1860s along the Frederick Branch of the B & O Railroad. The lime kiln on the Campbell property operated from ca. 1813 through the 1860s.

The construction of better roads provided farmers accessible routes to transport their products to the rail lines. Improved road surfaces encouraged a shift from draft oxen to horses; this shift allowed farmers to concentrate on breeding cattle for better beef and milk production (Lee 1982:42). Expanded road systems also promoted town growth, as new settlements developed around major intersections and crossings (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

Military operations during the Civil War overshadowed the everyday life of Frederick County residents. The area suffered substantial damage due to looting by both armies. Food, draft animals, and money were forfeited to both Union and Confederate troops. Farmers and manufacturers suffered losses due to the shortage of labor. However, with the return of the labor force at the war's end, Frederick County quickly regained its economic prosperity.

During the years following the Civil War, the Federal government reimbursed farmers for their crop and livestock losses, and banks provided loans to aid in economic recovery. Frederick County farmers, benefiting from high-quality farmland and good transportation routes, quickly regained their previous prominence (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:62). Agricultural output continued to increase; by 1870, more than one million bushels of corn and wheat were produced county-wide (Scharf 1882). Interest in agricultural improvement also resumed, and the first County Fair was held in Frederick in 1878 (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:64). Wheat and corn continued to be significant crops. By the early twentieth century, more corn was grown than wheat (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

During the late nineteenth century, dairying also increased. The growing population in nearby Washington, D.C., demanded agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12). During the twentieth century, the practice of sterilization required construction of new dairy barns that replaced traditional bank barns in order to control the cleanliness of milk production.

Farming continued to be lucrative until the end of World War I, when foreign markets closed. A surplus of agricultural products resulted and many farmers were forced out of business (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). Rising costs induced by increased mechanization and by new government health regulations also caused additional hardship for some farmers. However, Frederick County maintained its level of agricultural output. Between 1920 and 1930, Frederick County was the sole Maryland county to escape a drop in agricultural production (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

As a result of the absence of a significant industrial base in Frederick County, the depression years were followed by a longer than normal recovery period (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). Consequently, the county's population increased slowly during the 1930s (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

Frederick County entered a new era after World War II. Fort Detrick provided new jobs, and many persons involved with this facility remained in Frederick, stimulating the county's economy (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:101). The construction of one of the first segments of President Dwight Eisenhower's highway program influenced the county. During the early 1950s, the Baltimore to Frederick Road (Rte. 70) was completed, reducing transportation time between the two cities by thirty minutes (Jones 1974:11). The proximity of Frederick to Washington, D.C., and to Baltimore, has increased its appeal as a bedroom community, and the construction and expansion of major roadways have accommodated growing commuter traffic.

## Architecture

The Edward Campbell Farmstead is significant for its architecture under National Register Criterion C. The house, domestic outbuildings, and agricultural buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of their types, period, and methods of construction.

The main house as it currently stands reflects the changing patterns of domestic use from the early nineteenth to the late nineteenth century by the hands of several owners. The original house was constructed by Edward Campbell after he inherited this portion of his father's estate in 1821. It was built of log, the most prevalent of building material in use in Frederick County from the eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth centuries. The typical method of construction was log covered with clapboard. The log house is a diminishing resource in the county; certainly its current numbers no longer reflect its historic widespread use. The form of the original house appears to be a hall-parlor plan. The inventory recorded a single bedstead, a dining table, one cupboard, and a dozen chairs. The house had an end wall chimney and was heated with stoves.

As the nineteenth century progressed, social spaces within a house became defined in different ways as illustrated by the evolution of a regional house type identified as the Maryland Piedmont. This house type typically was a two-story building with a symmetrical front façade characterized by gable-end chimneys, a rear wing containing the kitchen, and a two-story porch along the inner side of the wing. While the original Campbell log house was a hall-parlor plan, subsequent owners transformed the original log house with its detached kitchen into a single dwelling that appeared to be a Maryland Piedmont house type. By 1860, the log portion of the house was extended eastward, with slight modifications that resulted in an asymmetrical façade. A two-story stone back building with two-story porch was added to link the former detached kitchen to the main house. The rear ell probably contained a new kitchen area as evidenced by two large chimneys installed in the wing and additional workspaces separate from main family living areas. The construction phases of the house were completed before the popularity of high-style designs drawn from pattern books, which became prevalent following the Civil War.

The designs of the agricultural buildings similarly reflect the types, period, and methods of construction for agricultural buildings from the second decade of the nineteenth century until the mid twentieth century. The earliest buildings of the complex comprise a detached stone kitchen incorporated into the rear of the house. The kitchen may have housed servants on the second floor. In addition, the yard around the house contained several small outbuildings, including an icehouse, a probable dairy, a

smokehouse, and a blacksmith shop. These buildings supported domestic production, food processing, and repair activities in the case of the blacksmith shop.

This pattern of a separate kitchen outside the main block of the house and a series of smaller outbuildings reflected the Maryland Tidewater plantation model that evolved during the eighteenth century and continued until the mid-nineteenth century. The pattern of detached kitchen and dispersed outbuildings was a practical way to perform individual tasks required in a self-sufficient farm. It also reflected a codified social hierarchy by which the servants' or slaves' tasks were located in buildings separate from the primary family living spaces. This organizational pattern of work and processing spaces remained prevalent until the Civil War. By 1900, the need for a separate blacksmith shop, smokehouse, and other small buildings disappeared.

In a similar way, the main agricultural outbuildings represent the agricultural evolution of the property from the wheat and livestock farm of the nineteenth century to the dairy farm of twentieth century. The large bank barn was a common barn type constructed during the nineteenth century. The mid-nineteenth-century barn on the farmstead features an unusual heavy timber framing system. The stone animal pen, now incorporated into the loafing shed, and the combination corn crib and wagon shed also reflected the needs of the nineteenth-century farm. The twentieth-century buildings are represented by the hay barracks and a dairy barn built following the acceptable design of dairy barns of that era. The buildings also illustrate the shift in construction techniques from the use of hand-constructed to mass-produced materials and construction methods. For details on the plans and construction of these buildings, refer to Section 7.

**Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data**

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period(s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Modern Period: A.D. 1930 - Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture

Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Building(s)

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Uses(s): Farmstead

Known Design Source: Unknown

## Section 9

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MHT No. F-8-23  
Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick, Maryland

## **Section 10**

### **Verbal Boundary Description and Justification**

The proposed boundary for the historic property is approximately 10 acres and is depicted on the resource sketch map. This acreage includes the main house, the two barn complexes, all the contributing outbuildings, and the archeological site.

MHT No. F-8-23  
Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick, Maryland

#### Photos

#### List of Photographs

The same is the following for all photographs:

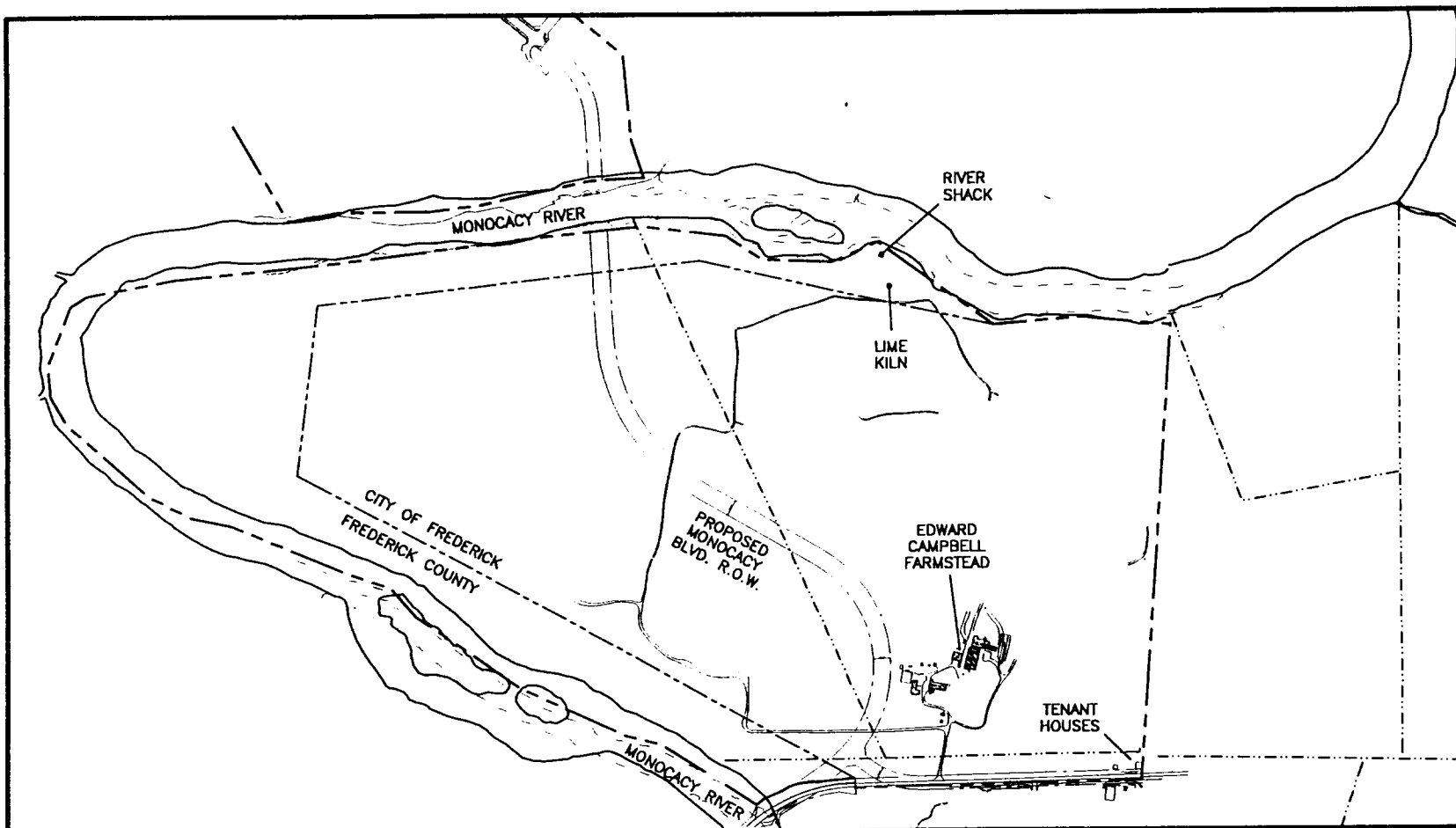
1. MHT No. F-8-23
2. Edward Campbell Farmstead
3. Frederick, Maryland
4. Brian Clevon
5. June 1999
6. MD SHPO

#### Photo

#

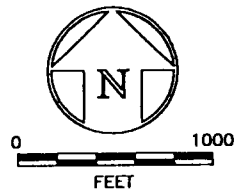
1. South elevation of main house, looking north.
2. Southwest corner of main house, looking northeast.
3. Northwest corner of main house, looking southeast.
4. North elevation of main house, looking south.
5. East elevation of main house, looking southwest.
6. Southeast corner of main house, looking northwest.
7. Icehouse, looking northeast.
8. Dairy and well, looking southwest.
9. Dairy looking northeast.
10. Twentieth-century dairy barn, looking northwest.
11. Twentieth-century dairy barn, looking southeast.
12. Typical chicken coop, looking northwest.
13. Wagon shed/corncrib, looking northeast.
14. Overall view of nineteenth-century barn complex, looking northeast.
15. Bank barn, looking northwest.
16. Interior framing of bank barn, looking west.
17. Loafing shed, looking west.
18. Hay barracks, looking north.
19. Stone silo, looking east.





**KEY:**

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY (J + R LIMITED)
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- 1820 PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- 1820 MONOCACY RIVER EDGE



**OVERLAY OF 1820 PLAT ON  
CURRENT PROJECT AREA**

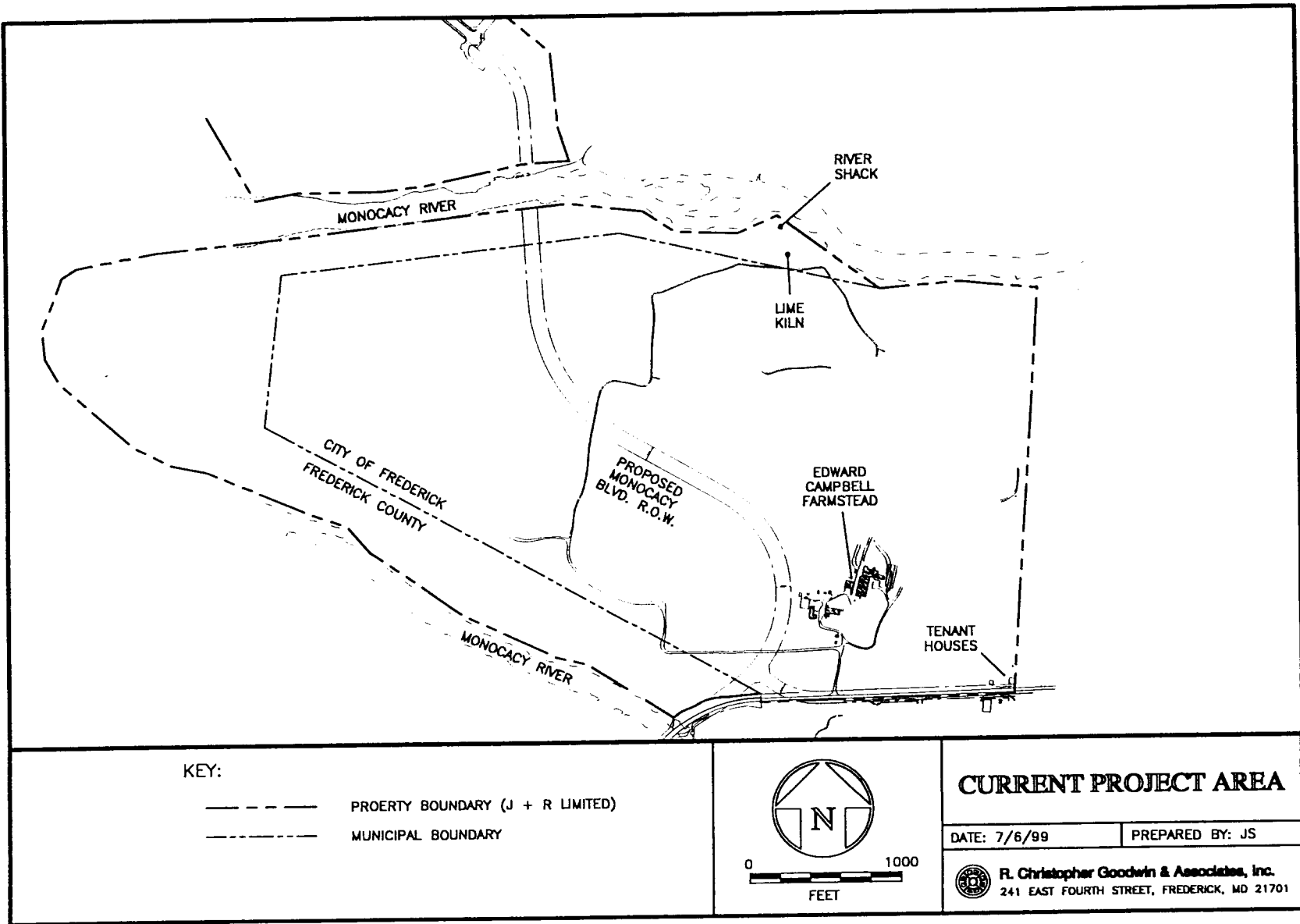
DATE: 7/6/99

PREPARED BY: JS



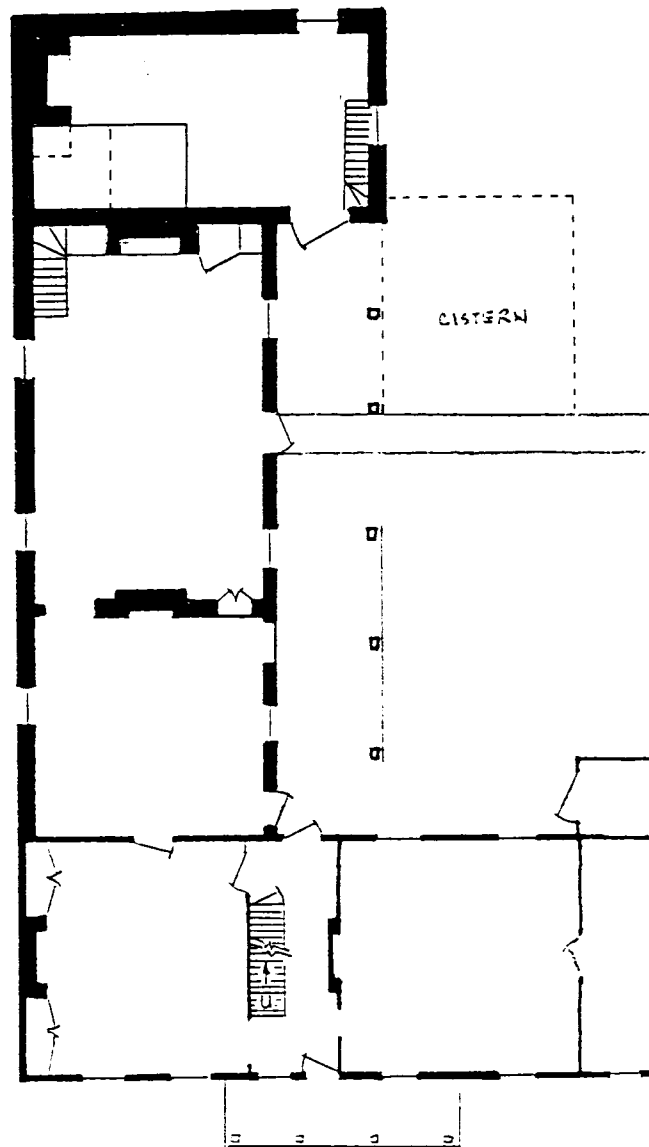
**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.**  
241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701

MHT No. F-8-23  
Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick, Maryland  
Historic Map 2: Overlay of 1820 Plat  
on Current Project Area



MHT No. F-8-23  
Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick, Maryland  
Overall Map of Project Area

MHT No. F-8-23  
Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick, Maryland  
Sketch Floor Plan: First Floor

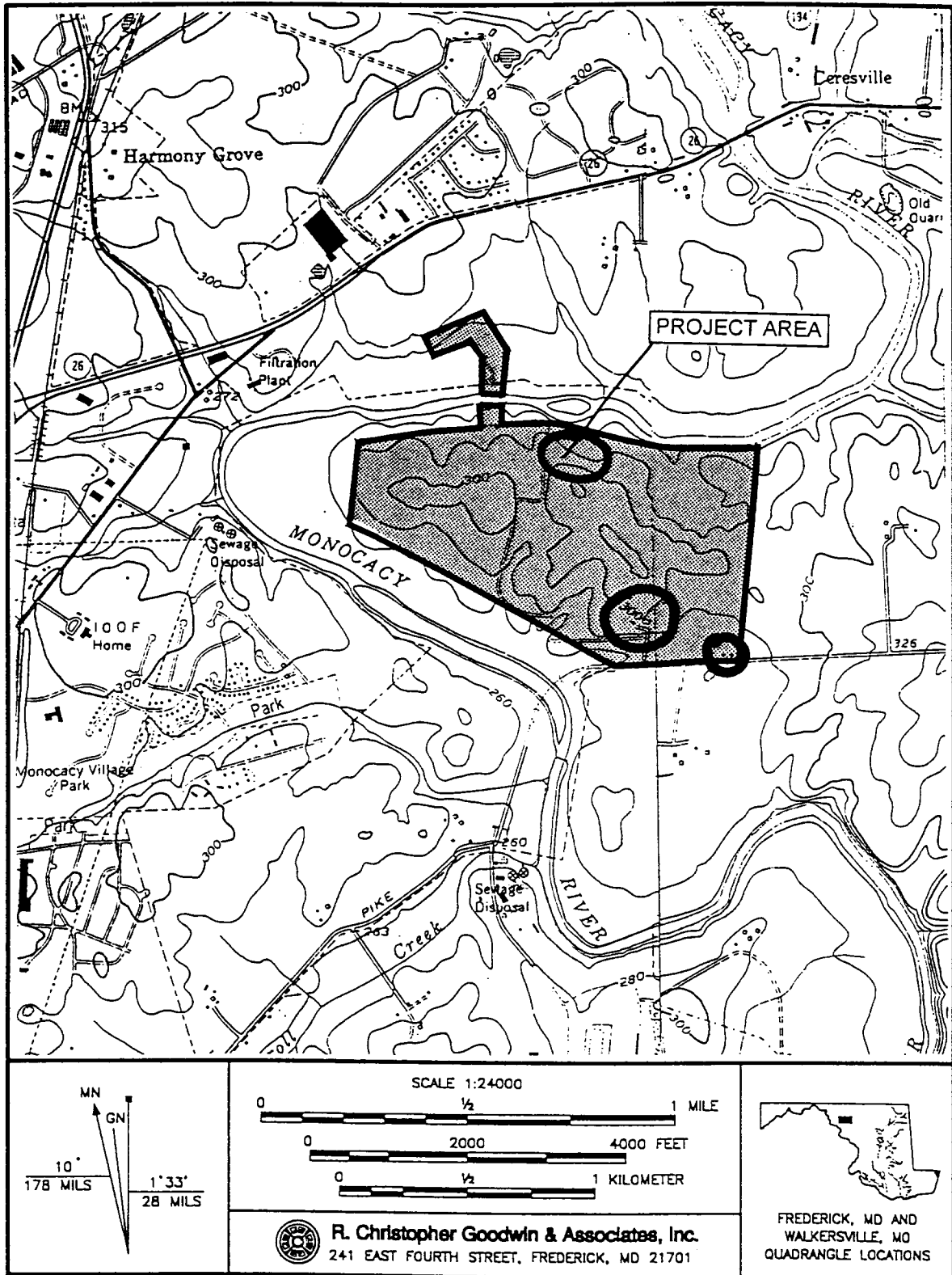


MHT No. F-8-23  
Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick, Maryland  
Sketch Floor Plan: Second Floor





MHT No. F-8-23  
Edward Campbell Farmstead  
Frederick, Maryland  
Frederick and Walkersville USGS Quadrangle Maps



## APPENDIX IV

In addition to the Edward Campbell Farmstead, a fishing shack was located on the Rosenstock property. This resource was located at a distance from the Edward Campbell Farmstead complex. The fishing shack was evaluated as not possessing those qualities of significance or sufficient integrity necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Fishing Shack**

The mid-twentieth-century fishing shack appears to be of recent construction and is less than fifty years of age. It does not exhibit the qualities of significance under the National Register Criteria for Evaluation for its associated history or its method of construction.

The fishing shack is located on a high limestone ridge overlooking the Monocacy River on the north edge of the property. The one-story, wood-frame building features a once-screened covered porch and contains one room. The building rests on a concrete-block piers with wood decking. The one room features diagonally-braced 2 x 4 frame wall clad with tongue and groove siding. The building terminates in a front gable roof with shed extension over the front porch. The roof is sheathed with metal panels. All the windows and doors have been removed from the building.



MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick, MD

Brian Clevens

June 1999

MD S4P0

Wd of Main house, looking N

① of 19

100' x 60' (approx) 1500 sq ft



HIT F-8-23

HAT F-8-23  
Edward Campbell President

Frederick, MD

Brian Clevens

June 1999

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

MS SHPO  
SW corner of Main Hse, looking NE

2 of 19



MAT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Brian Clark

June 1999

MD SHPO

NW corner of mound, looking SE

3 of 19

2025 JUN 15 10:00 AM EDT





MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

Brian Clevin

June 1999

MD SHPO

N elevation of main hse, looking S

4 of 19

2025 JUN 04 11:11:13Z 0359



HHT 1F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Brian Clevens

June 1999

MD SHPo

E elevation of main hse, looking SW

5 of 19

1999-06-02 10:00:00 AM 039



MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Fredrick Co, MD

Brian Clevens

June 1999

MD SHPO

SE corner of Main hse, looking NW

6 of 19

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



MAT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

Brian Clevon

June 1999

MD SHPo

Icehouse, looking NE

7 of 19

1999 JUN 12 11:00 AM 0259





MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

Brian Clevon

June 1999

MD SHPO

Dairy and well, looking SW

8 of 19

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Brian Clevin

June 1999

MD SHPO

Dairy looking NE

9 of 19

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Brian Clevon

June 1999

MD SHPo

Dairy barn looking NW

10 of 19

11/17/99 11:11:11 AM



MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Brian Clevin

June 1999

MD SHPO

Dairy barn looking SE

11 of 19

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176





MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Brian Clevens

June 1999

MD SHPO

chicken coop, looking NW

12 of 19

2000 000000000000 000000 0000



MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

Brian Clevin

June 1999

MD SHPO

Wagon shed/corncrib, looking NE

13 of 19

100% 50% 100% 100% 100%



MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Brian Clevon

June 1999

MD SHPO

Overall view of 19<sup>th</sup> c barns, looking NE

14 of 19

100' W. 99' 100000 10000 0.00



MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Brian Clevon

June 1999

MD SHPO

Bank Barn looking W

15 of 19

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176





MAT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Brian Clevin

June 1999

MD SHPO

Interior of bank barn, looking W

16 of 19



MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

Brian Clevon

June 1999

MD SHPO

Loafing shed, looking W

17 of 19

2000-06-01 10:00:00 AM







MHT F-8-23

Edward Campbell Farmstead

Frederick Co. MD

Brian Clevon

June 1999

MD SHPO

stone silo, looking E

19 of 19

2000 000000000000000000000000





F-8-23

Overall view of fishing shack

F-8-23  
Campbell Plantation House  
Gas House Pike, Frederick, Md.  
Private

1780's  
1800's

The Campbell Plantation House, a one and a half story frame and stone residence, faces south from the north side of Gas House Pike. The principal facade is seven bays wide on the first floor level. Occupying the fourth bay is a wooden panelled door with original hardware. Occupying the remaining bays on the first floor are replaced 2/2 windows. The second floor windows are the original 6/6 windows. The windows on both floors are framed by original wooden louvered shutters. A three bay entrance porch spans the facade of the structure. It is supported by six unadorned columns. The porch is covered by a standing seam tin roof. Below the roof is a plain boxed cornice.

The facade and sides of the southern most wing are covered with narrow novelty siding. The entire structure rests on a stone rubble foundation. The structure is covered by an original standing seam tin roof. Lining the facade roofline are cast iron snow stops. Three brick chimneys rise from the facade section of the house, one from the east and west gable ends, and one from the center. Two brick chimneys rise from the rear addition as well. The rear additions of the Campbell Plantation House were built in such a way as to create a small protected courtyard. The rear additions are constructed of stone partially stuccoed.

The Campbell Plantation House is but one of the several homes built on land originally owned by Captain William Campbell. Captain Campbell, a Revolutionary War hero acquired the plantation from Thomas and Baker Johnson, executors for the estate of Joseph Sim.<sup>1</sup> The original owner of the property, Thomas Addison, acquired the three thousand acres on which the plantation was built from the Lords Baltimore in 1724.<sup>2</sup> The plantation grew mainly tobacco and grain crops such as rye and wheat.

The Campbell Plantation is significant both historically and architecturally to the Gas House Pike area. Historically it stands on a land tract that was one of the largest working plantations in the Frederick County area. As such, it has been in continual agricultural use for over two hundred and fifty years. Architecturally the house is an example of an early stone structure "modernized" in the nineteenth century by the addition of novelty siding and rear additions forming a courtyard area.

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<sup>1</sup>Frederick County Land Records, Liber W.R. 12; Folio 173.

<sup>2</sup>Frederick County Land Records, Liber P.L. 7; Folio 192.

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Campbell Plantation House

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

South side of Gas House Pike

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

M68/P1

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Mr. Samuel Rosenstock

Telephone #: 663-6170

STREET &amp; NUMBER

303 West 2nd St.

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21701

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #: 1044

Folio #: 872

STREET &amp; NUMBER

North Court St.

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION**

F-8-23

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

---

The Campbell Plantation House is a two and one-half story stone and frame residence which faces south from the north side of Gas House Pike.

The principal facade is six bays wide. The main entrance is located in the fourth bay. It consists of a wooden panelled door with original hardware. The remaining bays on the first floor are occupied by replacement 2/2 windows. On the second floor the original 6/6 windows are in place. Windows on both the first and second floors are framed by original wooden louvered shutters.

A three bay entrance porch spans the facade of the structure. The porch is supported by six unadorned columns. The porch is covered by a standing seam tin roof. Below the roofline is a plain boxed cornice.

The facade and sides of the southern most wing are covered with narrow novelty siding. The entire structure rests on a stone rubble foundation. The structure is covered by an original standing seam tin roof. Cast iron snow stops line the facade section of the roof. Three brick chimneys rise from the facade section of the house, one from the east and west gable ends, and one from the center. Two brick chimneys rise from the rear addition as well.

The rear additions to the Campbell Plantation House were built in such a way as to create a small protected courtyard. The rear addition is constructed of stone partially stuccoed. The windows are 6/6 and framed by original wooden louvered shutters. A prominent feature of the east side of the addition is a two story open porch which opens to the courtyard formed by the projecting rear wall and the southern section. Straight, unadorned columns support the porch. These columns are framed on the second story by plain wooden railing.

---

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
XX 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
XX 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Campbel Plantation House, a frame and stone residence, is but one of the several homes built on land originally owned by Captain William Campbell. Captain Campbell, a Revolutionary War hero, acquired the plantation from Thomas and Baker Johnson, executors for the estate of Joseph Sim.<sup>1</sup> Thomas Johnson, the Revolutionary War Governor of Maryland, was at this time practicing law with his brother, Baker, in Frederick. The original owner of the property, Thomas Addison, who acquired three thousand acres from the Lords Baltimore in 1724, had built a large manor house on the Addison's Choice Plantation.<sup>2</sup> The plantation was in working order producing tobacco and other grain crops such as rye and wheat before the ownership of Captain Campbell.

Captain Campbell acquired the land in 1794 and retained it until his death in 1821. His will records an inventory of over one thousand, four hundred acres, manor house, and over forty slaves.<sup>3</sup> The Campbell Plantation House is significant architecturally as an eighteenth and early nineteenth century farmhouse. Historically it is significant as a part of one of the largest and oldest working plantations in the Frederick County area. As part of Addison's Choice, the land has been in continual agricultural use for over two hundred and fifty years.

<sup>1</sup>Frederick County Land Records, Liber W.R. 12; Folio 173.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., Liber P.L. 7; Folio 192

<sup>3</sup>Record of Wills, Frederick County Courthouse, Liber W.S. 2; Folio 506.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Frederick County Land Records.

Frederick County Record of Wills.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 352 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

clh

Deborah Sheetenhelm, Intern

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

8/3/79

STREET &amp; NUMBER

TELEPHONE

12 East Church St., Winchester Hall

694-1063

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

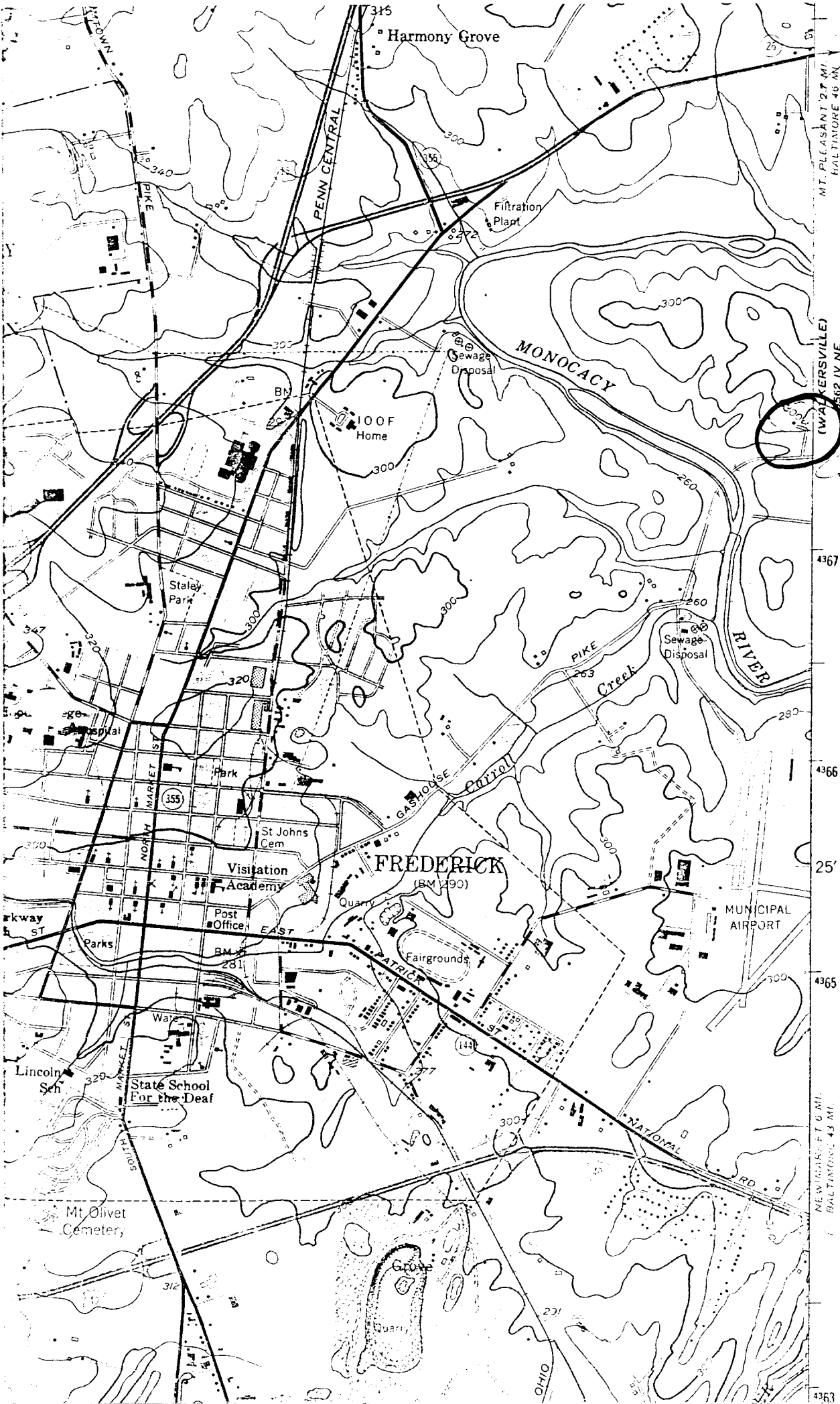
Frederick

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438



(WALKERSVILLE)  
562 IV NE

F 8-23  
Camp 41  
Harris

4367

4366

25'

4365

NEW MARKET 6.1 MI.  
BALTIMORE 43 MI.

4363





F-8-23

Campbell Plantation  
Horse

northwest elevation

DES 6/15/79

N/S Gao Horse Pike



F-8-23

Campbell Plantation

House

Southeast Corner

DE 5 6/15/79

N/3 Saw House Pike